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The Big E

We always call them boys u
These young fellows from 15
better than their parents wh
Bring the boy here and tur
stock. Let him make his ow

He Can't go Wron

among the Suits of his size.
The Fall Styles are very har
a poor value in the entire l
what the big boy wants in cl
his every desire. Boys' s

$6.00 $7.00 $8.00 and up to $15.00
if you want him to go so high.

P. F. SEIBEL
THE HUB CLOTHING STORE, RHINELANDER, WIS

...ane third assistant was gazing at the telegraph dial. The indicator had not moved. With an oath he snatched a pair of nippers from the rack and thrust the claws up into the wires behind the face. Then he turned in blazing triumph to his superior. "He shan't put her over at half speed now," he shouted, "and then tell the inspectors that it was us that kept her driving.

Before the words were well out of his mouth, a jolt threw them to the plates, and as they scrambled up again the Amphion seem to crumple up under them. Then with the screeching of riven plates and drawing rivets, the steamer settled on the reef. A breaker flung itself in thunder against the side, and the spray fell like rain through the skylight. The sharp clang of the gong filled the engine-room. "That was the half-speed bell," said the chief, dully, in the lull that followed the rattling boom. His assistant, while the awakened engineers of the other watches peered curiously through the darkness with eyes still heavy from sleep, caught up a lantern that was still burning, and threw its beam on the dial of the telegraph. It still pointed to full speed ahead. "I knew he'd try it, and I fooled him!" he cried.

In the turmoil that followed, while stoker and oiler and engineer fled from the water bubbling waist high, the chief gathered up his own log-book, and carefully tore it up. The fragments he cast on the foamy brine that rose about his engines. "I ain't going to fight unfair," he muttered.

On the bridge of the wrecked Amphion ... cheerlessly. The slow

TODAYS OPENINGS

Show a very complete and up-to-date line of
Cloaks and Jackets
in Cloth goods. The most complete line of Furs in
Boas, Collarettes and Fur-Jackets
we have ever showed.
Ladies tailor suits in a large variety and of the very newest and latest makes.
Call and see what bargains we have.

SPAFFORD & COLE.

DRUGS, MEDICINES AND CHEMICALS.

Sponges, Syringes, Soaps, Combs and Brushes,
PERFUMERY, FANCY AND TOILET ARTICLES.

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY AND ACCURATELY COMPOUNDED.

F. E. KRETLOW, Pharmacist.

HEADQUARTERS FOR SPORTING GOODS

Whether you are in quest of a 40 lb. Muscallonge or the gamy Black Bass, or Specked Trout we can supply you with just the tackle you need. Rods, Reels, Hooks, Flies, it matters not what, we can fit you out. Just bear in mind too, that we carry the largest and best line of

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, LUMBER WAGONS AND FARMING IMPLEMENTS

LEWIS HARDWARE COMPANY

COURT GIVES DECISION

Which in Effect Gives the LaFollette Ticket Regular Place Upon the November Ballot—Cassoday Dissents.

After a long period of anxiety on the part of both factions of the Republican party in the state the supreme court yesterday gave out its decision on the disturbing question as to which was the regular ticket. The decision, which was written by Judge Marshall, practically gives the right, under the much quoted "Section 35," of the old state central committee to decide the question in point and declare the LaFollette ticket as the regular nomination. The real position of the court is signified in the closing paragraph of the decision which says:

"Both the motion of the plaintiff and the defendant are denied and the cause is dismissed because of lack of sufficient facts appearing to constitute a cause of action."

To this decision Justices Marshall, Dodge and Winslow agree with Justice Cassoday dissenting though the opinion of the latter has not yet been given out.

Democrats Nominate.

The democratic county convention met at the court house Friday evening and placed in nomination the following county ticket:

Sheriff, Felix Dolan; Clerk, Reuben Pennabaker; Treasurer, Arthur Taylor; Register of Deeds, Jas. Murphy; Clerk of Court, W. J. Neu; Surveyor, Lynne Maughan; Coroner, Jno. McCardell.

All nominations were made by acclamation excepting clerk of court. On this office a ballot was taken, W. J. Neu receiving 12 votes and C. B. Ryckman 1.

Mystic Workers.

Oneida Lodge No. 485 Mystic Workers of the world, held a well attended and enthusiastic meeting in Odd Fellows' Hall, Friday evening, Sept. 30. Deputy Barnes installed the newly elected officers, and gave instructions in the initiatory work. The members are taking hold of the work with a firm resolve to make this the largest and best society in the city.

Death of John Schroeder.

John Schroeder, who was formerly engaged in harness business in this city, died at Appleton Tuesday of this week. He was a man who made many warm friends during his residence here all of whom will deeply regret that he is no more. The Post of that city contains the following:

John Schroeder, who had been critically ill for several days, died at his home, 645 Lawe street, at 5:30 this morning. He was 58 years old and had been a resident of the city for five years. The funeral will be held from his home Thursday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, conducted by the Rev. F. T. Rouse of this city, and the Rev. D. C. Savage of Dunbar.

The decedent was born at Morrison Brown county, and learned his trade, harness making, with John L. Wilcox of Green Bay. From Green Bay he went to Rhinelander, where, in 1892, he was married to Miss Agnes Peck. Five years ago he removed to this city, where he resided until his death. He was a member of the Knights of Pythias, which organization will have charge of his funeral. He is survived by a widow, stepfather, four sisters and two brothers.

Three Lakes Canal Completed.

Three Lakes people are justly proud of the newly completed canal that gives them water connection with the Eagle lakes. When the process of clearing the Wisconsin river of "dead-heads" is finally accomplished it will be necessary to construct only one lock, at Otter Rapids, and the passage of small passenger and freight craft will be made easy and safe between Rhinelander and Three Lakes. The possibilities of this water way as the country improves are untold and it may prove one of the great factors in the development of the hundreds of square miles affected.

From the West.

John C. Curran who was the first white man to settle near the present site of this city some forty or more years ago, spent the past week in town. Mr. Curran's home is now at Everett, Wash., where he has resided for several years, and near which point he has large timber interests.

He appears as hale and hearty as when he welcomed the first line of railroad to Pelican rapids twenty odd years since. Mr. Curran superintended the building of the old logging dam, now being removed by the Paper Company, in 1878, and personally laid the bed timber which are found as sound as when first placed in the waters of the Wisconsin river at that date.

Some Big Fish.

Mrs. G. S. Wood of Chicago, a guest at Ed. Walsh's summer resort on Shishebogama lake captured a twelve pound pike last Thursday. The fish was shipped to Chicago to be mounted after which it will be placed on exhibition in the ticket office of the C. M. & St. P. R'y. company at that place. On Monday L. A. Babcock of Chicago, captured a forty pound muskallonge in the same lake, which was shipped to his friends at home.—Minocqua Times.

GIVEN FIFTEEN YEARS.

Punishment Meted Robert Walker For Slaying Coxey Burns.

The trial of Robert Walker, charged with the killing of Coxey Burns, a Barron baseball player, was conducted last week at Barron and resulted in the man's conviction. In punishment for his crime, Walker has been sentenced to fifteen years in the Waupun prison. Good behavior will shorten the term to about nine years. Walker was a "Soo" line bridge foreman with headquarters at Barron. Strongly objecting to the attentions paid by Burns to his (Walker's) oldest daughter, a girl of nineteen, he one day summoned the young man to his home. Burns obeyed and while sitting in the parlor awaiting Walker's entrance, was suddenly confronted by the man, who drawing his revolver, a 38 calibre weapon, deliberately fired. The shot lodged in Burn's stomach but did not cause instant death, he lingering for several days confined in a hospital. Since the affair Walker had been held under heavy bonds. His attorneys were Coe Bros. of Barron, assisted by Frank M. Nye, the famous Minneapolis criminal lawyer.

The case attracted considerable attention in Rhinelander, owing to Walker's large acquaintance in the city, he having been here several times while in the service of the railroad company. He is 54 years of age and has a wife and three children. Motion made by his attorneys for a new trial has been denied.

Mrs. Georgetta Nicholson.

Mrs. Georgetta Nicholson, aged fifty-three died Saturday morning at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Chas. W. Scheler at the Maplewood farm, two miles east of this city. Her illness was of short duration. The funeral was held Sunday afternoon at the Scheler home, Rev. Deitzman of the Free Methodist church officiating. Burial was made in Forest Home cemetery. During Mrs. Nicholson's residence in this county she made many friends all of whom deeply mourn her death.

Body Shipped to Chilton.

Jos. McGovern of Chilton, brother of Hugh McGovern, the man who died last Thursday morning at St. Mary's hospital, arrived in the city Friday and arranged for the shipment of the body to the above city for burial. The dead man was said to have been a steady industrious person, who during his life had accumulated a neat little fortune. Although having made his headquarters in this city for some time, he was owing to his quiet disposition, only slightly known.

ASSAULTED WITH KNIFE

Thos. Long, a Stevens Street Saloon Keeper, Severely Cut in the Arm By a Customer.

An altercation yesterday between Tom Long, the proprietor of the saloon formerly known as the "Palm Garden" and Chris. Gillie resulted in a serious knife cut for Long. The cause of the assault is stated by Long at being a refusal to sell Gillie any more liquor, he being already intoxicated. Gillie thereupon made several slashes at him with a knife making a deep cut in the upper left arm and another slight wound on the same member.

Gillie spent the night in charge of Sheriff Kearns at the jail, the case coming before Judge Browne in the municipal court this morning.

At the hearing Gillie was bound over to next term of circuit court under $250 bonds. The charge is assault with intent to do great bodily harm.

What Happened to Neeland.

John Neeland, who resides on the Stapleton farm south of this city, experienced a narrow escape from death by shooting, while hunting near his place, last Sunday morning. Neeland was standing on a windfall about four feet in height, with his rifle, a 30-30 calibre, in his left hand, grasping the barrel. Suddenly he slipped and fell; as he did so his hand slid up the barrel until it covered the muzzle. At this juncture a limb extending from one of the fallen trees hit the trigger resulting in the discharge of the weapon. The bullet plowed its way through the fleshy portion of his hand inflicting an ugly wound. Following an upward course, it punctured a hole in the rim of his felt hat, coming so close to his head that it grazed his eyebrows. Neeland hurried at once to this city and had his hand dressed. The injury is doing nicely and it is thought no ill results will arise. The accident has learned Neeland a lesson, in the fact that hereafter he will use more care in the handling of firearms. He considers himself a lucky man that he is alive today.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy Absolutely Harmless.

Every mother should know that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is perfectly safe for children to take. It contain's nothing harmful and for coughs, colds and croup is unsurpassed. For sale by Anderle & Hinman.

EVERETT FOR ASSEMBLY

Eagle River Man Chosen for the Place on Republican Ticket—Given Vote of Iron and Vilas.

At the Assembly convention held at the court house in this city yesterday afternoon, the Republican delegates to the 33d Assembly district, composed of the counties of Oneida, Vilas and Iron, chose as their nominee E. A. Everett of Eagle River.

The informal ballot, with a total of the 22 votes representing the district gave Everett 13, Jas. Donnelly 1, F. S. Campbell 1, and D. B. Stevens 7.

Formal ballot: Everett 14, Donnelly 1, Stevens 7. Everett declared the nominee.

Thus both candidates, republican and democratic, for the assembly are selected from Vilas county. The district has always given a substantial Republican majority heretofore and there is little doubt by Mr. Everett will be its next representative at Madison.

Membership Increasing.

During the past two weeks, State Deputy L. A. Blackman and wife, of Appleton, Wis., representing the Fraternal Reserve Association, of Oshkosh, Wis., have been at work in Rhinelander soliciting new members for the local Council of that order here and their efforts have been rewarded by the addition of about thirty-five new members. At the regular meating of the order in Odd Fellows last Thursday night, a class of twenty was initiated into the mysteries of the association. After the ceremonies both the old and new new members were invited into the banquet hall where an elaborate spread awaited them, the same having been previously prepared by the ladies of the association. To say that all did ample justice to the feast would be putting it mild, as the manner in which the viands disappeared would indicate that everything was relished and that the new candidates had found a way to regain the lost forces that had departed during their rounds upon the carpet in the mysterious surroundings that they had previously been subjected to. They all weathered the ordeal through which they passed, however, and have since been congratulating themselves that they escaped as lucky as they did. Cards also followed the banquet by those who wished to indulge in them. All wended their way homeward about midnight and congratulated themselves that they were omong those present, as it was one of the most enjoyable times that they had participated in for many moons. At the next regular meeting meeting, Oct. 13, another large class will be admitted and will be followed by a program of entertainment which is being arranged by a committee appointed at the last meeting for that purpose.

Pneumonia Proves Fatal.

Thomas Burke, aged sixty-one, died at St. Mary's hospital Tuesday morning from pneumonia, with which disease he had been ill only two days. Burke was a member of a Northwestern work crew stationed about three miles south of this city. Saturday forenoon he suffered a sudden attack of convulsions. His companions becoming greatly alarmed, he was removed at once on a hand car to this city. Medical aid was summoned and his case found to be a severe one, It was thought best to confine him to the hospital. Saturday evening his condition was greatly improved and Sunday morning he appeared to have fully recovered. That afternoon he was again taken ill and the symptoms were those of pneumonia. From then on he grew steadily worse until death came to his relief.

Burke was a native of County Cork, Ireland, and as far as could be learned has no relatives in this country. He had sufficient funds to afford him a decent burial and the funeral was held Wednesday morning from Hildebrand's.

Play Tomahawk, Saturday.

The High school foot ball team of this city has secured a game with the Tomahawk High school team to be played on the latter's gridiron next Saturday. This will be the local boys' initial contest for the season. They have been at hard practice for the past two weeks preparing for the coming combat and intend to carry off all honors. The material composing the team this season is not as strong as that of last, several of the most prominent players having graduated in June and are now at the University. What few old men who remain, however, are devoting their time showing the new comers tricks. "Doc." Garner is coaching the team.

Voters, Register.

Next Tuesday Oct. 11, is registration day at the polling place in each ward of the city. Every resident should take pains to see that his name is properly registered together with his street number. Don't forget it.

HENRY C. PAYNE DEAD.

After a Week's Illness the Wisconsin Cabinet Officer Expires.

Postmaster General, Henry C. Payne, died at his Washington home Tuesday evening at 6 o'clck, He has for many years been recognized as the able leader in Republican politics in this state and probably has done more than any other one man to keep Wisconsin in the Republican column. Notwithstanding his precarious physical condition for several years past he has supervised the immense postal system of this country and also acted as chairman of the national committee since the death of Mark Hanna.

His death brings not only sorrow and regret to Wisconsin but to the entire country. Mr. Payne was born in Ashfield, Mass., in 1843, but the greater portion of his life has been a citizen of Milwaukee. He leaves a wife but no children.

The funeral will take place in Milwaukee Sunday and it is expected President Roosevelt and many members of his cabinet as well as senators and congressmen will attend.

University of Wisconsin.

The fifty-fifth year of the University of Wisconsin opened last week with the largest enrollment of students in the history of the institution. The total registration up to last night was 2,297 which is 218 more than the number enrolled at the corresponding time last year, or a gain of about 10 per cent. This indicates that the total enrollment before the end of the college year will be 3,500. The freshman class this year numbers 765, of whom 297 are students in the college of letters and science, 261 in the college of engineering and 34 in the college of agriculture. The total enrollment in the college of letters and science is 1,220; in the college of engineering 725; in the college of law 138; in the college of agriculture 90; and in the college of pharmacy 25. Of the total number of students 1,263 have attended the University before, and 951 have have entered for the first time.

One of the most marked increases is in the four year course in agriculture in which 90 students are enrolled this year as against 50 last year, a gain of 80 per cent.

There are 45 new members of the faculty this year of whom 5 are professors, 25 instructors, and 15 assistants. Dr. John R. Commons, the well known economist, begins his work as professor of economics; Professor Daniel W. Mead takes charge of the recently established department of hydraulic and sanitary engineering; Dr. Charles R. Bardeen occupies the new chair of anatomy; D. Earle Burchell becomes assistant professor of business administration, and George H. Knapp, assistant professor of farm engineering.

DOINGS AT HIGH SCHOOL

Reported by Carl Olson.

Russell Didler entered school again last Monday. He intends to graduate this year.

The High school graduating class of 1904, has an unusally bright future before it. Of its eleven members sev are seeking a higher education, three are engaged in teaching, while the eleventh is a clerk in one of the city bookstores. The following are the names: Roy Markham, Lillian Foster, Grace Davis, Vina Desmore, Arthur Chatterton, Douglass Anderson, Arthur Langdon, Webster Brown, Edward Malone, Signa Segerstrom' Florence McRae.

The following program will be given by the Seniors Friday, Oct. 7:

New York as an Art Center............... Cora Hagan.
A National Art Theatre for America Gertrude Shelp.
The Poverty of Poe.....Lennie Melton
Northern Wisconsin Summer Resorts Will Wilcox.
Beowulf......................Alvina Emerson
Chaucer......................Margaret Shelp
Robin Hood Ballads..Russel Vaughan
Tales of the Northwestern Mounted Police......................Frank Calkins
Buddha.....................Winnie Foster
Buddhism..................Winnie Gleason
The Monks of the West....................... Margaret Shelton.
Opening of Japan to Commerce......... Roy White.
The War in the East.........Carl Olson
The Present Situation in the East Chester Wilcox.

The football team has been greatly strengthened by the accession of two new players, Will Wilcox and Russell Didler. Saturday, Oct. 8, they play the Tomahawk team at their city. A good game is expected but of couse our local team intends to carry off the honors.

Peter-Winchester Nuptials.

Miss Evaline Peter and Wm. E. Winchester, both of this city, were married Sunday at the Free Methodist parsonage by Rev. D. D. Dietzman. The bride was attended by Miss Lennie Melton with Frank Bestard as groomsman. The young couple will continue their residence in Rhinelander where they have many friends who extend best wishes.

THE STORY TELLER

AFTER THE PLAY

By MRS. GEN. GEORGE E. PICKETT

(Copyright, 1904, by Daily Story Pub. Co.)

"BEASTLY play," grumbled Mr. Lester, as he sat straight and stiff in his carriage on the homeward way.

Mrs. Lester assented, leaning back listlessly. Most plays had lost interest for her. There had been a time when she had fancied that the drama of life never would pale in its charms. That was long, long ago. She must have been some one else living in a different world.

"What the devil's that?"

The carriage stopped with a sudden jolt. The footman opened the door.

"Don't be alarmed, sir. It's only a drunken man ran out under the horses' feet and got knocked down."

"Served him right," growled Mr. Lester.

The light from a lamp fell full upon the ghastly face of the unknown as he was lifted from the street. Mrs. Lester, seeing it, sprang forward. Her husband caught her arm.

"Don't be silly, Myrta."

She sank back against the cushions and the carriage rolled on.

The black curtain that had fallen upon the drama which so long ago had ceased to be charming rolled back and she saw again—no, not that face, but a glorified face that seemed to have died into this one.

• •

It was at the American minister's in Paris that she saw it. The breath of the flowers swept down faintly through the years and the lilt of the music beat upon her heart.

"You have found a wonderful pianist," she said to the minister.

"Am not I in luck?—an American, too, so doubly valuable."

The diplomat had represented his country in many royal courts, but, unlike his confreres, he had not lost his fine old democracy, inherited through a long line of ancestors who had bowed neither to royal king nor bonanza king. His young god of music did not appreciate it in his estimation because he wore on his chain a ruby that a queen had given him, or because princesses had been proud to learn of him, or because an empress had permitted him to dedicate a symphony to her and sent for him when it was played in the court theater and let him kiss her jeweled hand.

"The touch of genius is the brightest jewel in the world's whole collection of gems," she said.

Neither did the minister regard it as lowering that his brilliant young countryman should convert his musical notes into bank notes of a high pitch. He held the democratic notion that if a man did not have money he should earn it, and there could not be a more beautiful way.

"The Nightingale will not let anyone else play her accompaniments."

Myrta experienced a sudden unacknowledged pang of jealousy of the Nightingale.

"I will introduce him and you shall have one dance with him."

"Please be careful how you introduce fascinating devotees of any of the arts to her," said Mrs. Langton, in impressive protest. "I am her chaperon. Do not involve my position in greater responsibility than is necessary."

Mrs. Langton was a chaperon delightful to the soul of youth. Myrta's father and mother had known her only in America. If they had seen her in Paris they might have selected a more rigid duenna for their daughter when she developed a longing to have her voice trained by Marchesi. In that event the young American pianist would not have spent his mornings playing accompaniments while she sang, or performing his own wonderful creations while she listened in a beatific trance and her chaperon sat by in admiring delight.

Once they went to hear the Nightingale sing.

"Oh, I envy you,—I envy you!" said Myrta, clasping her hands in despair. "I would give the world for a voice like that."

Just then the eyes of the accompanist were turned toward her and a wondrous light that was not of music leaped to his face.

"Oh, I pity you,—I pity you!" she thought, clasping her hands in rapture. "Not all the gifts that all the gods have bestowed upon all the worlds of the universe are worth one look like that."

"Myrta," said Mrs. Langton, next day. "I have a letter from your father. He and your mother will be here on the 15th and I am to have you ready to go back with them on the next steamer. He asks very particularly if I have kept you at your music and away from social acquaintances. I am glad that my conscience is at rest on that point. I can assure him that you have met only musical people who help you along with your lessons. I think he wants you to do something important for him."

"I never did anything for papa but upset his desk and lose his papers and worry him for money. I should think if he had anything of importance to be done he would go after somebody else."

Oh, that last, last night, when the notes of the farewell rang heart breakingly on the moon filled air!

"I am coming home to America next year. Will you welcome me?"

She clasped her hands and looked her answer with shining, happy eyes. He took off the chain with the ruby and put it around her neck.

"It was given to me by a queen of a mere earthly court. I give it to the queen of love's court."

They were a day out at sea when Myrta began to learn the object of her sudden return.

"My child, I want to tell you something."

She turned surprised eyes toward her mother. She could not remember that that faithful parent had ever told her anything except to be quiet and not laugh so much, and that pickles were bad for the complexion, and she had not been ceremonious about those communications. She waited and her mother went on nervously.

"You must know, my dear, that things have not been going well with your papa. At one time we thought all was lost and even the house must be given up. Think of me in a hired apartment, fifth story, back, and a woman shaking carpets over my window from the flat above!"

A piece of Dresden china on a wooden chimney piece! Myrta's imagination declined the jump.

"Happily the misfortune has been averted by—whom do you think?"

Again speculation halted.

"Mr. Lester,—your father's old friend, you remember?—though, of course, years younger than your father—who retired from the street last year just before the crash in Great Western came and put his money in—What is it they put it in, Myrta?"

"Pianos," said Myrta, unconsciously looking back to that last evening.

"Mercy! No, child! Whoever heard of putting money in pianos? Sometimes they put it in bureau drawers, though Mr. Lester did not. Well, he put it there, wherever it was, and it brings in an income that would make your head dizzy. He is willing to put up the money to save us, and all because he wants to marry you. As soon as he sees you and gets your consent your father will have enough to put him where he was in business. Your father told him that he need have no doubt of your consent. You never have been disobedient and you certainly would not begin now when so much depends upon you. How could I live in a seventh story flat on some unknown street and do my hair myself? Are not you glad that you can save me from it?"

"I GIVE IT TO THE QUEEN OF LOVE'S COURT."

Poor, pretty, weak mamma! How, indeed?

Myrta leaned out and dropped something into the water. She lingered a moment gazing after it as if she might be wishing that she could follow it. It gleamed in sparkling shades of red as it fell. She wondered if it would hide away in the wreck of a lost ship down at the bottom of the sea, and if a diver would bring it up into the sun again some day and if it would sparkle on the finger of a girl happier than the one who drowned it in the waves.

"Yes," she said, faintly.

Her mother drew her into her arms and embraced her with a languid affection more like the real article than she had ever before bestowed upon her.

"What a mistake I have made all these years! I have regretted that I had not a son instead of a daughter. I see now how much more real value there is in a girl. What boy could save his family in such a crisis by the simple and beautiful process of walking up a church aisle in clouds of wonderful lace, surrounded by a wilderness of lovely flowers, and murmuring a few words in a shy, pretty way, and then going off to do the grand tour of the world? You ought to see the exquisite prayer book Mr. Lester has bought for you to carry—all pearl and silver and the inscription in diamonds. Isn't it glorious to be a girl?"

"Suppose so? You will know so when you see that prayer book and costume. We ordered the gown in Paris and Felix said it was the most elegant thing he had ever created. We could afford to do the handsome now that we are in such luck. Your husband can never say that you came to him a beggar if we have been on the verge of ruin."

• •

It all came back to Mrs. Lester as the carriage rolled along—the low, sad music of the last farewell and the face that looked out from the white moonlight of that night in Paris. She had never again seen that face until—

"Here we are. Are you asleep? No wonder, after that stupid play,—enough to set the whole town asleep!"

She alighted from the carriage and followed the burly figure of her husband up the steps. In the doorway she turned and looked out into the pale, star-swept east.

By and by the dawn would glimmer over that horizon and a new day would begin—a long, dull, wearisome day, so like all the other days that it would not be known from any yesterday that ever was.

The Chickens Went to Sleep.

A grower of fancy silver-laced Brahma chickens, in clearing up some flower beds, recently threw all he pulled up over the fence into the chicken yard. An hour later he had a very amazing and unhappy surprise. Every hen, chicken and rooster that he owned were lying around apparently dead. His family and friends mourned with him and joined in the search for the poison supposed to be about the yard. A veterinary surgeon was called in and upon picking up one of the hens immediately exclaimed that she was not dead, but asleep; and so were they all save three or four. They had eaten ripe poppy seeds and the opium in these had put them all to sleep.—Prairie Farmer.

Legal Advice.

"Suppose," said the man who was looking for free information, "I should fall through a defective sidewalk and sprain my ankle, what would you advise me to do?"

"Well," replied the lawyer, "I'd advise you to come to me and plank down $10 as a retainer—then ask me that question."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

ELYSIUM.

Wifey—The beauty of these woods makes one speechless!

Hubby—Let's stay here forever.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

THE SUMMER GIRL'S POSE.

Arrayed in Fetching But Scanty Costumes She Displays Her Athletic Development.

The chiefest of the modern girl's poses is the athletic pose. Nine girls out of ten if they followed their natural instinct would rather sit at home on a cool piazza and embroider a handkerchief or read a novel than go trudging off in the broiling sun, a racket or golf stick in one hand and an unwilling man dragging at her heels. But there are opportunities in the lonely loveliness of the golf links or the tennis court, in the wearing of a trig serge skirt and a scarlet sweater, in rolled-up shirt sleeves and wind-blown hair, that to her are like so much stock in trade. And so, at dawn, she begins a series of poses, says the Chicago Inter Ocean, which only end with the telling of the midnight bell and the closing of the summer season at the fashionable hotel.

At ten o'clock comes the pose on the beach. The summer girl does not really bathe. She flutters about the water in $25 worth of French corset, silk bloomers and open work stockings. She poses as a siren, and goes jovially through the thousand and one alluring tricks of the ballet girl, fully conscious that when the man in question feels a peculiar pang he will look at her and look at the sea and fancy it is love, instead of realizing that he only wants a luncheon. And if he proposes—which he sometimes does—she fondly takes him at his word, and never once allows for the fact that he is hungry. But the man who offers his heart and hand to you while you are giddily and none too modestly arrayed for your ocean plunge is not really proposing.

A year, a month, or even an hour later he may regret what he has done and said. The girl who dresses thus to appeal to the senses of men need feel none too complimented by the attention they pay her and none too sure of the love they offer her. In other words, a bathing suit proposal should be tucked in your mental belt, like a scalp—and forgotten. It cannot in any way result seriously; for a man is not accountable when he is under the charm of a physical beauty, and to hold him to account is to take unfair advantage of him.

The after luncheon piazza pose and the after luncheon piazza proposal are like—a nice, charming, comfortable, coquettish pastime—nothing more. You would think that after a strenuous morning on the links and in the water the summer girl would be satisfied to take a mild vacation and to give a man a chance to find out how he might miss her; you would fancy she might retire to her room and recuperate for the evening siege. But not so the modern Diana! She could not do this without a dozen haunting visions of her favorite enemy sitting in a shaded corner of the piazza with "the man." And so, regardless of fatigue, regardless of conventionality, regardless of everything, she puts on her next "pose," which may be a kimono or any loose and attractive robe, lets down her still wet hair, and, book or fan in hand, plumps herself picturesquely in the hammock or on the piazza stoop, as watchful for any swain who happens to appear as a sentry at the post of duty.

Along comes the after luncheon proposal, whistling merrily as he comes. It is so easy to make and to receive this piazza proposal, because you never take it seriously, and the man knows you never will take it seriously, and, since no complications can possibly arise, you can get the full enjoyment of the flirtation. For a proposal made on the hotel porch, after a good luncheon, to a girl in a pink kimono, who is fanning her hair and eating chocolate caramels, is, at the most, a pleasant bit of flirtation, and at the best a good joke. A man's emotions are not stirred by a hot afternoon sun, a glass of lemonade, and the proximity of the hotel gossip. He just feels lazy and pleasant, and fancies that there is no way of passing the time more agreeably than by telling the nearest pretty girl that he loves her.

Elaborate Letters.

In India a letter sent to a native prince is often a very elaborate affair. The paper is especially made for the purpose, and is sprinkled with gold leaf. Only the last few lines of the somewhat lengthy document contain the purport of the letter, while the remainder is made up of the usual roundabout and complimentary phrases. It is folded in a peculiar way, with the flaps outward, and placed in a muslin bag, and this latter into one of crimson and gold tint, with a slip-knot of gold thread, attached to which is a ponderous seal. The address, written on a slip of parchment, is attached to the outside bag. These details are very important for polite letter writing in India, and if any one of them were omitted it would be an insult to the person addressed.

Vantage Point.

From Mount Genevieve, a peak in Gilpin county, Colorado, a person can see into four states and one territory. On a clear day the observer can discern the Uintah mountains, of eastern Utah; the Medicine Bow range, of Wyoming; the tips of the Rockies, in New Mexico, and the principal peaks of Colorado. The plains, stretching to the east, are plainly visible clear into Nebraska.

The Man in Public Office.

If there is a man on earth whose character should be framed of the most sterling honesty and whose conduct should conform to the most scrupulous morality, it is the man who administers public affairs. The most romantic notions of integrity are here not extravagant.—Henry Ward Beecher.

Queer Thank Offering.

The bishop of London has received a subscription of $25 from an undertaker who described the gift as a thank offering "because trade has been so brisk of late."

ANTARCTIC EXPLORATION.

Work of German Expedition During a Twelve Months' Stay in the Ice of the Continent.

The largest number of men ever set at the work of examining the results brought home by an exploring expedition are now engaged on the records and specimens with which the Gauss returned from the antarctic. Fifty scientific specialists in various lines are studying the large collections which the German expedition made in the south polar regions, reports the New York Sun.

Years sometimes elapse before the scientific results of an expedition are thoroughly studied and made public. The volumes describing the gains to science made by Nansen on his arctic journey are still in course of publication. The books telling of the work done by the Foureau expedition across the Sahara, by the Belgica in the antarctic and by other important exploring parties are not yet all printed.

But all phases of the work done by the Gauss party during the 12 months it was fast in the ice on the edge of the antarctic continent are now being examined. The results will soon be evolved from the mass of tables, observations and specimens, and the scientific world will then know just what the Germans accomplished.

When the Challenger party was in the same region years ago its dredges were constantly dragging up fragments of rock that the experts on board knew must have come from a continent, because such rock is found only in large masses of a continental character.

The specimens brought up from depths of 1,900 fathoms were much smaller than those coming from depths of 1,200 fathoms, and the scientific staff said they must be approaching a continent. The rocks fished up from the greater depths, further from the land, were smaller than the other specimens, simply because the smaller fragments would naturally be carried further out to sea.

The Challenger party did not see the continent, but were convinced that it existed. But the Gauss went further south and reached the continent itself, and was fast in the ice for a year on the continental shelf, or, in other words, in the shallow waters where the land mass slopes gently beneath the surface and finally takes a steeper plunge and becomes the sea bottom at oceanic depths.

We know, in broad outline, what the Gauss discovered, but only the study of the results will give the minuter details that science demands. Drygalski and his scientific staff could not doubt that they were on the fringe of the south polar continent, for the climate as well as the geological facts told them that.

In the north they had left behind the zone of west winds, or the "Roaring Forties," as the sailors call them, and crossed a trough of low barometric pressure, remaining for a year on its southern slope. South of it the pressure rises again over the continental mass, as is to be expected over a great land area under winter conditions, with the result that easterly winds prevail, sweeping down over the gentle slope of the inland ice and appearing on the seaboard as easterly gales.

We shall learn from the many reports that will be published all that was discovered of the structure of the land, which was found to consist of old crystalline rocks of the lavas of the coast, for this margin of the continent was found to be occupied by a volcanic formation; of the fall of the land down to the deep sea which the party discovered; of the many things that were learned by the work of the dredge in 200 or 300 fathoms of water off the continent; of the physical nature of the ice cap, which is undoubtedly the most vast glacial area now in existence; of the animal and plant life, from the large marine animals and flocks of rare birds down through the many species of the smaller marine animals and the bacteria found in the organisms of the glacial sea, in the rockeries of the stormy petrels and in the few lichens and mosses on the sides of Gaussberg.

The collections were very large and their examination will serve the purposes of speculation and further investigation.

Where His Meals Go In.

"He had the nerve to tell me," remarked the thick-necked boarder, "that it was simply impossible for me to get anything through my head."

"He doesn't know what he's talking about," replied the lady of the house.

"I should say not."

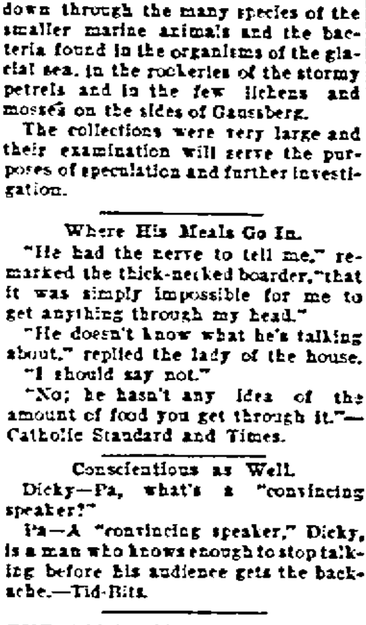
"No; he hasn't any idea of the amount of food you get through it."—Catholic Standard and Times.

Conscientious as Well.

Dicky—Pa, what's a "convincing speaker?"

Pa—A "convincing speaker," Dicky, is a man who knows enough to stop talking before his audience gets the backache.—Tid-Bits.

THE CAUSE OF THE QUARREL.



She (fishing)—But if a pretty girl was to come along you wouldn't care for me any more.

He—Nonsense, Effie! I don't care for good looks; you'll do for me all right.

Teeming with People.

The greatest density of the population in the world is claimed by Bombay, and is only disputed by Agra. The population of Bombay amounts to 760 persons per acre in certain areas, and in these sections the street area only occupies one-fourth of the whole. If the entire population massed in the streets for any purpose, the density would equal 3,040 persons per acre.

Forgiving and Forgetting.

Some people forgive and forget and others forget to forgive.—Chicago Daily News.

For Young People

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WE RIGH

How a Homeless Kitten Found a Good Friend, a Happy Home and a New Name.

It was a dark, dismal afternoon and my wounded feelings were in keeping with the day. I had just been turned, and without ceremony, from the only home I had ever known. True, it was not a luxurious abode, but cats are not particular as to surroundings when they are simply willing to exist, but are not desirous of struggling for the amount. Everybody that passed I made an attempt to follow, but no one noticed me, and if by accident such a thing did happen, I was certain to hear the disheartening words: "Go home, kitty; go home." Now, how could I go home when I had none to go to? The bad boys had teased me almost beyond endurance, and a horrid big dog had chased me up a tree, where I was forced to remain a long time, as my trembling paws were in no condition to make so dangerous a descent.

Night was coming on and I had no place to lay my head. Just at this moment a lady passed. Her dress was dark, but she had a bright smile, and although I had made up my mind to follow her, the pleasant invitation: "Come, kitty," gave me the happy assurance that at last I was really wanted and welcomed by somebody. If you have never been in a similar position you don't know how much a friend a "friend in need" is. Well, I followed her to a large stone front house, and as she went up the stairs I thought: "Is this the mansion I have fallen heir to?" In answer to the lady's ring a pleasant-faced maid opened the door, and on seeing me exclaimed: "You'll be in luck all week, ma'am, if a cat follows you." The lady only smiled, but I thought: "I'm the one who's in 'luck.'"

Just then a rosy-faced boy came bounding out to greet his mamma, and with such a rush my first impulse was to run away. Fear is such a terrible sensation, and my poor nerves were so unstrung that even a mouse, low be it spoken, would have frightened me out of my remaining wits. Now a cat is not in a normal condition when a mouse has that unpleasant effect. However, the little boy patted me so gently, and seemed so pleased to make my acquaintance, that I was glad to make his. Besides, speaking of mice, I heard him say: "We won't have any more now that kitty's come." This was a reassuring assertion that my evenings would be pleasantly occupied, and that time would not hang heavy on my hands—or rather paws.

SPOT AND HER FRIEND.

Luncheon was announced, and the little boy begged that I be permitted to remain in the dining-room "just once," so there I stayed. I think the lady was very fond of the little fellow, and I knew I should be, for she watched him all the time, while I watched her. It made me wish I had known a mother's love, for then the remembrance of my young days would have been happier. Well, I knew I was in good society and was equal to the emergency. I took in everything quietly, particularly the old family silver on the sideboard. However, I made no remarks about it, being a comparative stranger. I know a good thing when I see it—perhaps because I don't see it often.

After a time the subject of a name for me was discussed, and the little boy suggested calling me "Spot," perhaps because he thought me only bright in spots. While the discussion about names was going on I must have fallen asleep, for I remembered nothing more until I was awakened by being lifted off the chair, and heard the lady say: "I would call her Sleepy Hollow, because she's the sleepiest cat I ever saw, and she's so thin, she's hollow!" The little fellow laughed at this, but I didn't. My feelings were hurt, and some joke was implied which my cat intellect couldn't comprehend. Besides, it wasn't my fault if I was thin. I'd be overfed if I had my way!

When night came the little boy wanted to take me to bed, but I ran behind the stove, as I dislike strange bed-fellows, and then his mamma had some objections, too. At last, when all was still I lay in the box provided for me by the dear little boy, who had proved so kind, and thought how many deserving cats, less fortunate than I, were walking aimlessly under the blue canopy of heaven without a home.

I made up my mind I should never leave this family, but cling to them so long as they clung to me, perhaps—longer. Ingratitude was a crying sin—whatever that meant—but they should never be able to hold it against me. A plate of milk. A bed soft and warm—life seemed so full of promise. And now, looking backward on that happy time, I could not honestly say whether it was a dream or a reality—those days so full of joy.—Chicago Record-Herald.

NEWS SELLERS OF JAPAN.

They Are Quite as Enterprising as Our Own Newsboys and Make Even More Noise.

The newsboys of Japan have been reaping a harvest during the last six months.

The people of Japan are great readers, and, besides, they are exceedingly patriotic and intensely interested in the war with Russia. You can see, then, how anxious they must be to get the latest news of the war.

A Japanese newspaper generally has one big issue in the morning, containing news, cartoons and advertisements, about like our papers. Then after that extras are printed all day long and sometimes up to midnight.

The extras are printed on little slips of paper just large enough to contain the item which is the cause of the extra. These little handbills are printed only on one side of the paper, and sometimes an extra consists of no more than 20 or 30 words. Then next day each paper prints its regular edition all the dispatches printed in the little extras of the day before, with the hour and minute of publication, and thus they keep tally on "scoops."

JAPANESE NEWS SELLER.

All day long crowds of men and boys wait in front of the newspaper offices to get the extras. They wear very little clothing—just a short kimona and trousers, that look like loose swimming trunks. Each one has a sash of cotton cloth tied around his waist, and to this are knotted three, four and sometimes six and seven ordinary dinner bells. The bells hang on the wearer's hip, and as soon as he gets a bunch of extras he starts off on a dead run down the middle of the street. The bells make a terrible clatter and the people rush out to buy the war news, for they know that the bells mean a fresh war extra.

The extras go like hot cakes, and the boys get all the way from five rin (which is about a quarter of a cent in our money) to five sen (or two and a half cents) for them. The bells save the boys the trouble of crying their papers, and, besides, notify everybody at once that there is some big war news on sale.

SURPRISED GRIZZLY BEAR.

This Animal Took a Good Photograph of Himself While Examining a Camera.

Bert Gibbs is the amateur photographer bear hunter of all Round valley. But he doesn't hunt that class of subjects since a big Mendocino grizzly took his camera away from him. He had shot everything in his neighborhood, and to his prized collection of snaps of living birds, squirrels and deer he longed to add the photograph of a live bear—one with a fierce, whiskered phiz, with tongue lolling out and eyes gleaming in all the savage fire of lowest brutedom.

He was brave, was Bert, says the San Francisco Call, and, filled with the enthusiasm of the true "fiend," took his solitary way into the far woods armed with his loaded picture box. While cautiously beating up a huckleberry patch, trying to flush his bear, he fell over a bank and badly sprained his ankle. After lying all night disabled where he had fallen, he concluded that he was doomed to remain there till he starved to death. He photographed in his mind his emaciated body found days hence, and the sad idea came to him to take a last "shot" at himself. He had heard that people in the last ditch always reserved last shots for their personal uses. He would do this, and the faithful camera would give us a farewell view of him taken while dying.

Then he fastened a string to the shutter of the machine, placed it on a log and was beginning to "look natural" before it when a huge grizzly lumbered out of the brush lanche. Gibbs heaved himself in one mighty spring. His ankle was disabled, but he found no difficulty in getting up a nearby tree. The bear paid no attention to him, but, squatting on his haunches, proceeded to instruct himself in camera craft. He picked it up with his forepaws and was making a minute examination with eyes and nose, when the shutter snapped. The sharp sound frightened him, and, dropping the box, he galloped off into the woods.

Gibbs came down from the tree cured of the sprain, picked up his camera and went home. Then he developed the photograph which the grizzly had taken of itself with the last shot he had reserved for himself.

THOUGHT SHE WOULD DIE.

Mrs. S. W. Marine, of Colorado Springs, Began to Fear the Worst. Doan's Kidney Pills Saved Her.

Mrs. Sarah Marine, of 425 St. Urain St., Colorado Springs, Colo., writes: "I suffered for three years with severe backache. The doctors told me my kidneys were affected and prescribed medicines for me, but I found that it was only waste of time and money to take them and began to fear that I would never get well. A friend advised me to try Doan's Kidney Pills. Within a week after I began using them I was so much better that I decided to keep up the treatment, and when I had used a little over two boxes I was entirely well. I have now enjoyed the best of health for more than four months, and words can but poorly express my gratitude."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

ODD BITS FROM ABROAD.

Close to Blackfriars bridge, London, is an eel market where eels are sold by the handful, the price being "fourpence a grab."

Jane Cheesman, aged 99, who died recently in Somerset, England, had never spent a night out of the cottage in which she was born and died.

In the village of Meavy, Dartmoor, England, is an old oak which was flourishing in the reign of King John, and is still flourishing, though supported by stout props.

A Milford Haven (England) trawler recently landed 12 fine sturgeon, caught in one haul. Some of them were six feet long. Such a catch has never been known previously.

When the kaiser drove through Hamelin, recently, hundreds of children stood along the route, dressed either as rats or in the picturesque costume of the famous "Pied Piper's" period.

The British war department recently granted a 99-year-old veteran of the Crimean war a pension of 18 cents a day. He had been receiving "outdoor relief," and the authorities at once cut it down to the extent of 25 cents a week.

Four of the cannon taken from the French off Finisterre in 1747 by Admiral Boscawen now fill the lowly, if useful, roles of curb posts and lamp posts in front of the house No. 2, St. James' square, London, of Boscawen's descendant, Lord Falmouth.

Monterey's state prison at Cettinge is the principal square of the city. The prisoners, merely deprived of weapons, roam about the square at will during the day. At night they are shut up in a spacious room in the town hall. They do not think of trying to escape.

INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS.

The Canadian government has decided to construct three factories in Nova Scotia for the manufacture of glue and other material from dogfish—all that the dogfish is good for.

The number of furnaces in blast in the United Kingdom for the quarter ended June 30 last was 329, and the estimated make of pig iron for the half-year is 4,218,000 tons.

The average annual production of anthracite coal in Pennsylvania has been between 656,000,000 and 75,000,000 tons, but for the past three years the average has been only 59,000,000. The average production of bituminous coal has increased from 111,000,000 in 1900 to 244,000,000 during 1903.

A census bureau report on occupations shows that in continental United States the total number of persons engaged in gainful occupations in 1900 was 29,073,233, which constituted one-half the population, ten years of age and over, and nearly two-fifths of the entire population. Of these 4,833,630 were women and 1,750,178 were children. Those of foreign birth aggregated 5,851,299, or one-fifth of the total number of gainful workers.

CAN DRINK TROUBLE.

That's One Way to Get It.

Although they won't admit it many people who suffer from sick headaches and other ails get them straight from the coffee they drink and it is easily proved if they're not afraid to leave it to a test as in the case of a lady in Connellsville.

"I had been a sufferer from sick headaches for twenty-five years and anyone who has ever had a bad sick headache knows what I suffered. Sometimes three days in the week I would have to remain in bed, at other times I couldn't lie down the pain would be so great. My life was a torture and if I went away from home for a day I always came back more dead than alive.

"One day I was telling a woman my troubles and she told me she knew that it was probably coffee caused it. She said she had been cured by stopping coffee and using Postum Food Coffee and urged me to try this food drink.

"That's how I came to send out and get some Postum and from that time I've never been without it for it suits my taste and has entirely cured all of my old troubles. All I did was to leave off the coffee and tea and drink well made Postum in its place. This change has done me more good than everything else put together.

"Our house was like a drug store for my husband bought everything he heard of to help me without doing any good but when I began on the Postum my headaches ceased and the other troubles quickly disappeared. I have a friend who had an experience just like mine and Postum cured her just as it did me.

"Postum not only cured the headaches but my general health has been improved and I am much stronger than before. I now enjoy delicious Postum more than I ever did coffee." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

"There's a reason" and it's worth finding out.

IN GREAT DISTRESS

VOMITING SPELLS LONG RESISTED EVERY EFFORT TO CHECK.

Mrs. Brooks Became So Weak She Thinks She Would Have Died But For Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Mrs. Sarah L. Brooks, of No. 45 Lincoln Park, Chicago, Illinois, gives the following account of her cure from distressing spells of vomiting:

"For five years off and on I was treated in vain by different doctors for relief from a stomach trouble which showed itself in frequent and trying spells of vomiting. Part of the time I was able to work and again I would be confined to bed for three or four days in succession.

"My stomach was at times so delicate that it would not retain even plain water. The spells would sometimes occur at intervals of half an hour, and would leave me so weak that I would be compelled to lie down between them. I would have several of them during the night following a day of such attacks. Finally I became so weakened that I had to give up working altogether. I weighed only ninety-four pounds.

"Last January I read about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People in one of the Chicago daily papers and bought a box and began to use them. After I had used half a box I found that I could keep on my stomach the food I ate. I was encouraged by this and kept on using the pills for four months. At the end of that time the vomiting spells had ceased altogether and my weight went up to 142 pounds and is still growing.

"I think I surely would have died if it had not been for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for I sometimes vomited clear blood, and for three or four days at a time I could not eat a bite of anything. One doctor said I had chronic inflammation of the stomach, and another said my difficulty was a cancer, but none of their medicines did me any good at all. Finally I concluded that I did not have blood enough to digest my food and I began the treatment that has cured me. I can eat anything now, and have strength for all kinds of work. I always keep Dr. Williams' Pink Pills on hand, and I recommend them to my friends because I know they cured me."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills agree with the most delicate stomachs and strengthen the digestive organs until they do their work perfectly. They are sold by all druggists.

TOLD OF THE TITLED.

Princess Henry of Battenberg has considerable skill in the almost obsolete art of illuminating. Among Queen Victoria's favorite volumes were a copy of Thomas a Kempis' "Imitation" and a superb autograph album, both of which were illuminated by her daughter.

The ameer of Afghanistan was very dull at book-learning when he was a boy, but had a natural gift for engineering and handicrafts; in fact, he became an expert blacksmith, as he thought a prince ought to have a trade to fall back upon just as much as any of his subjects.

Albert, the reigning prince of Thurn and Taxis, is an ardent sportsman and puts on a new suit of clothes every day. To his critical eye a coat once worn is in rags. Each of these garments is perfumed with attar of roses that costs not less than $90 an ounce. In a year his serene highness wears about 1,000 cravats.

Prince Abbas Hilmi, khedive of Egypt, who was in London recently, is a clever farmer, a skillful engineer, a master of five languages, a scientist, a keen man of business, a yachtsman and a prince of many social accomplishments. He is also a sanitary reformer and has built a model village not far from his palace at Koubeh, on the outskirts of Cairo. He is a well-built man of medium height.

The empress of Russia is a strong believer in female suffrage, women's clubs, the higher education of women and in her right to enter any and all of the professions. She holds that almost all of the great reforms of the world have been brought about by women, and that they are just becoming conscious of their power and possibilities. Under her imperial patronage societies for the education and development of females are growing numerous in St. Petersburg and even spreading through the jealously guarded realm of the czar.

THE FIELD OF ELECTRICS.

To an electrician one horsepower is 746 watts.

Whenever a plant is wounded a positive electric current is established between the wounded part and the intact parts.

Argon, the recently discovered element of air, is, as was expected from its existence in the chromosphere, very light and apparently monatimic.

The enormous increase in the production and sale of copper, especially in the United States and Europe, is due to the general increase of electricity used.

It is usually imagined that the incandescent electric light gives out very little heat. As a matter of fact only six per cent. of its energy goes to make light, while 94 goes into heat.

The electrometer is so acutely sensitive that it will detect in one minute an amount of matter which must accumulate for 3,000,000 years before there is enough of it to affect the most sensitive chemical balance.

An interesting collection of about 700 incandescent electric lamps, including the first experimental lamps, is being made by the St. Louis exposition. The collection is unique, and includes a specimen of every kind of filament lamp ever made in Europe or America.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the introduction of electric traction into Germany will soon be celebrated in Berlin. On October 1, 1903, there were no fewer than 5,500 kilometers of rails used for electric traffic and 8,702 electric motor cars, with 6,190 ordinary cars attached to them, in use in Germany.

SHORT AND SHARP.

To-day's worry is the result of yesterday's neglect.

Some women sweeten their tea with gossip, instead of sugar.

There should be a law to prohibit people from impersonating actors on the stage.

Many a man and woman are married and live happily even after securing a divorce.

It is a woman's fondness for change that prevents many a husband from leaving any in his pocket.

THE RULE OF THE ROAD

WHAT THE DIAL TOLD

By JOHN FLEMING WILSON

THE cargo steamer Amphion was drumming through the fog off Tillamook Head on the Oregon coast. The skipper was tamping back and forth on the bridge, volubly imprecating disenthronement on the weather god. Now and then he put his hand irresolutely on the lever of the engine room telegraph, which pointed, in spite of rules and regulations, to "Full Speed." Once or twice he addressed a question to the third officer. The latter refused to commit himself. Finally his superior glanced at the clock under the hood, listened for an answer in the night to the bellow of the siren, and said: "I guess we'll let her go. If we can keep up the gait we can make Astoria by the morning tide, and there's no shipping to be afraid of to-night. Half speed's all right for the lower coast, but up here there's no need of losing time that way."

From the note of indecision in the captain's voice, the third mate thought that encouragement was wanted. But he stared into the blind haze that hid from view the very wash from the cutwater, and only grunted.

"I don't see why we shouldn't hit her along," the skipper went on, irascibly. "We aren't more than a good 20 from the light, and when we get off there we can slow down and crawl in by daylight. I ain't a coward to lay her to when there's no need."

"Shall I keep her at full speed?" the mate asked.

"Well, I wouldn't slow down yet awhile. Maybe if it gets much thicker, and I ain't on the bridge, you better let her down to half speed. Just tell the engineer to drop her a couple of revolutions."

The watch officer nodded. He had served on several seas, and it was no new thing in his experience for a conscientious captain to put his telegraph at half speed, or even dead slow, and warn the engineers not to obey too literally. It can't be done any more, for the new telegraph marks revolutions and must tally with the indicator on the engines. The mate did not like the look of the night, and the perils marked on the chart rose before him distinctly. But he understood quite well a young master's anxiety to get into port on time, and moreover he told himself that if they ran down anything it wasn't his fault. So he nodded again and walked over to the speaking tube.

The chief engineer answered him from the working platform. "Captain says when he rings to slow to half speed, just to drop her a couple," came the drawling voice of the third mate.

The chief looked up at the dial where the indicator pointed steadily at full speed ahead. "All right," he replied.

"The skipper's keeping her going in this fog," suggested the assistant engineer.

"Yes, he wants to get in. It's pretty thick weather to be steaming a good 12."

"Bad coast, too," continued the assistant, flirting his lamp into the champing eccentric well.

"It's always the way with youngsters," the chief responded, acidly. "They don't like to lose time by rules. Petersen's all right, so he thinks, but he hasn't been on this coast as long as I have, or he wouldn't be driving her in this muck. He's always throwing it up to me that I aint the skipper, so I reckon I'll make no fuss if he is trying to hit the Amphion through contrary to rules."

"Well," said the other, glancing up at the dial, "if anything happens, all we've got to say is: It was orders from the bridge. That telegraph won't lie. Shall I ease her only a couple when he signals half speed?"

The gray-haired engineer put his hand on his subordinate's shoulder. His voice rose above the whirr of the dynamo and the clank of the main pump. "That isn't orders," he said. "Our orders are on that dial there. If that says half speed, by Jimmy Cripps, half speed it is."

"Then no talk from the deck goes, sir?"

"Take your orders from the telegraph, when it's working," the chief responded. "If it isn't working then the speaking-tub will do."

An hour later the Amphion was still beating away through the big, oily seas, the fog streaming away from her bows to swirl back and across the yellow glare of the deck lights before piling up in a murky wall astern. The captain kept watch with his mate on the bridge. The engine-room telegraph stood at full speed. Down below in the engine-room the third engineer went quietly about his work, while his chief stood on the working platform under the huge steam valve, smoking his pipe.

After his rounds, the assistant came across and stood by the old man's side. "It's an awfully dirty night," he said. "In the stoke-room you can see the fog pouring down the ventilators like steam. Strikes me the skipper is running big risks."

"Yes, he's reckless to-night. I'm pretty well used to young chaps with hot-headed notions, but the older I grow the less I like the captain who boasts in port that he never went half speed. Sooner or later he gets a lesson. Sometimes the engine-room pays for it. Mostly, I might say."

The younger resumed his rounds through the machinery, his light had on a bearing, a swift touch on a driving rod, a squint at an oil cup, a turn on a valve. The swerving bedplates, the thundering cylinders far above, the clacking pumps, the whirring shaft sang about him as he went. Suddenly the steady roar of the huge engines was dulled. The hard-pressed thrust blocks ceased their shrill cry. The plunging piston rods slowed up. With a sigh the engine-room took up the lower beat for half-speed. But the assistant had noticed one strange thing. He quickly joined his chief, and looked at the dial of the telegraph. It still pointed as it had for the last hour. The elder man answered his inquisitive glance with a low, "I don't know what the deck means."

Before another word was said, there came a slow, sucking lift; the Amphion rolled over till the lanterns dimmed. She recovered with a surge, and as the chief engineer wrenched the steam valve shut, the plates beneath their feet bulged upward. A moment of tense straining in the stilled machinery, and then, as if freed from some elastic bond, the steamer leaped forward again. There was the sharp clang of a door, and a stoker pushed his sweaty face above the grating with a cry. But the old engineer threw the steam into the cylinders again, and the engines throbbed in response. "The propellor's still there," he cried, shutting off steam once more.

The third assistant was gazing at the telegraph dial. The indicator had not moved. With an oath he snatched a pair of nippers from the rack and thrust the claws up into the wires behind the face. Then he turned in blazing triumph to his superior. "He shan't put her over at half speed now," he shouted, "and then tell the inspectors that it was us that kept her driving."

Before the words were well out of his mouth, a jolt threw them to the plates, and as they scrambled up again the Amphion seem to crumple up under them. Then with the screeching of riven plates and drawing rivets, the steamer settled on the reef. A breaker flung itself in thunder against the side, and the spray fell like rain through the skylight. The sharp clang of the gong filled the engine-room. "That was the half-speed bell," said the chief, dully. In the lull that followed the rattling boom. His assistant, while the awakened engineers of the other watches peered curiously through the darkness with eyes still heavy from sleep, caught up a lantern that was still burning, and threw its beam on the dial of the telegraph. It still pointed to full speed ahead. "I knew he'd try it, and I fooled him!" he cried.

In the turmoil that followed, while stoker and oiler and engineer fled from the water bubbling waist high, the chief gathered up his own log-book, and carefully tore it up. The fragments he cast on the foamy brine that rose about his engines. "I ain't going to fight unfair," he muttered.

On the bridge of the wrecked Amphion the crew huddled cheerlessly. The slow streaming seas that emerged from the fog and night to windward broke heavily on the submerged hull, and the spume ran in rivers from mast and stanchion. "I had the engine-room telegraph at half speed," said the captain, whitefaced, "and I've got it down in the log that we slowed down as soon as we got into the fog. I guess that'll satisfy the inspectors that I've done all right, and we'd not ha' run out of our course unless the engine-room had disobeyed orders and kept her full speed."

The third assistant pushed forward and stared at the captain with open mouth. Then he shook his fist, wildly. "That aint so," he bawled. "I knew yer tricks! I got witness down below! Ye don't lose me my papers that way! Anybody with two grains of sense 'ull know this old hooker couldn't pile up this high on any half speed. I tell ye, ye don't lose me my papers!" He turned round to his fellows of the engine-room. "What does the telegraph down there read?" he yelled.

The old engineer, rubbing between his palms the omnipresent badge of his authority, a bit of cotton waste, gazed at the pallid master of the wreck, and shared his shame. With a gesture, he silenced his shrieking men, and bullied the third mate with his eyes. "I was on watch to-night with my assistant," he commenced, harshly. "I am responsible for this. I've lost my engine-room log, but it was my orders that kept her driving. It was all my doings, and I guess I'm old enough to stand by it. To hell with the rules of the road! Let's play this fair.

"But—" began the third assistant with a cry.

"Shut up!" bellowed his chief.

The yellow lanterns on the tilted bridge flickered in the wind, but their unsteady flames were not more wavering than the eyes of the captain. "I put her over to half speed," he said, shrilly, laying his wet hand on the brass, "but it mightn't have registered in the engine-room. You see—"

"We must play fair," interrupted the chief engineer, loudly. The men crowded closer about him, their oilskins rustling in the darkness. "We must play fair," said the old man, glibly. "The Amphion's piled up here, and some one's got to lose his papers. I ain't been friendly with the skipper, and I just naturally kept her driving, boys. It's my fault, my fault, boys, and I guess I'm up against it. That telegraph says half speed, and I kept her full speed, contrary to orders."

The young skipper turned away his face and picked up a lantern that swung steaming from the rail. Raising it up he scanned the faces that surrounded him. Slowly the lantern fell with his arm. He threw out his hand and caught the lever of the telegraph. With a jerk he threw it back and then forward to full speed ahead. The clang of the bell came up from the half-drowned engine-room and tinkled, a fading echo, in the fog.—San Francisco Argonaut.

BEDTIME.

When the frost has touched the forests
  With a swift caress and bold,
And the world is changing color—
  Purple, crimson, green and gold—
And the morn breaks chill and hazy,
  And the nights are misty, too,
Then I'm home again in fancy
  And I hear the cattle moo.

Then I perch hunched up at evening
  As I used to when a boy,
When some neighbor had dropped over,
  And I hear with childish joy
All the grown-up speculation
  As to why some things are so,
And my father and the neighbor
  Tell how things had ought to go.

And I see when talk is flagging
  Father half way turn his head,
And across the years he's saying:
  "Son, it's time to go to bed."
And I hear my child voice pleading,
  'Midst the crackling of the wood
In the grate: "Oh, papa! papa,
  Can't I sit up? I'll be good!"

And I'd give the world to hear him
  Say to me the same old way,
With his strong face growing gentle
  Where the lights and shadows play,
While his hand in heavy kindness
  Gently stroked my curly head:
"Son," and here his eyes would twinkle,
  "Ain't it time to go to bed?"

When my years have grown a burden
  That I weary of, and care
Stoops my shoulders, and my footsteps
  Have grown feeble, and my hair
Shows the snows of many winters,
  I won't plead as once I plead,
When his gentle voice comes to me,
  Saying: "Son, it's time for bed."
—J. M. Lewis, in Houston Post.

Two Paths.

There is a path that seemeth passing fair,
  With portals open and with entrance broad;
But danger and destruction hover there,
  To lure the feet from safety and from God.
There is a path so narrow and so straight,
  That to the pure alone is entrance given:
Happy the man who enters at that gate,
  To tread the path that leadeth up to Heaven!
—Emily Houseman Watson, in Ram's Horn.

WOMAN ENDURES TORTURE

In Order to Improve Her Appearance She Undergoes Pain and Discomfort.

Tortures that women will endure to be beautiful are nothing less than marvelous, says the Chicago Inter Ocean.

By the old method of thickening eyelashes a needle threaded with a hair pierced the outer edge of the eyelid where the natural eyelashes grow, the hair drawn through and tied, and the tied end cut off close to the eyelid, so that a row of those sewn-on hairs made a deep, dark line at the edge of the eyelid.

The ends that formed the lashes themselves were always the points of hair, and not clippings, and the hairs had to be most minutely and carefully adjusted, so that they kept well in line, curving and narrowing, according to the pattern of a natural set of eyelashes. Whatever the suffering of such treatment, it was silently endured.

But now eyelashes are gummed on. And if this process is less painful than the other, it probably brings greater anxiety as to whether the gumming will not give way and the row of eyelashes begin to peel off at one end or drop off entirely at a most inconvenient moment.

Naturally, each set of eyelashes has to be specially made, according to the shape of the patient's eyelids, and according to the length and coloring of the natural eyelashes. They are supposed to stay on safely for two or three days, after which time they should be regummed and put on freshly.

As for eyebrows, richer, fuller eyebrows are so much desired of some folks when Nature has been especially meager, that the natural brow is often shaved off entirely and a thick eyebrow on a silk foundation gummed into position. It is the smooth, natural shaped eyebrow that is fashionable now, the atrocious brushed up thing of a few seasons back having faded into obscurity.

But suffering in the cause of beauty is not always confined to the face, or even the figure.

There are fastidious people ill contented with their finger nails.

Such will suffer excruciating pain by having their nails wholly removed. Their hope is that new nails will grow in better shape and texture. Sometimes each nail on a woman's hand is withdrawn, though no accounts are revealed as to the fearful agony the patient undergoes. Deep down under the flesh at the root of the nail acids are brushed in that they may burn through the nail and make it easier to tear out. The poor, maimed hands are of course utterly useless for a long time. Then as soon as a new nail begins to make an appearance, it is cultivated according to the fancy of the owner.

SWIMMING BEST EXERCISE.

Excels Other Forms of Exertion in the Production of Red Blood Corpuscles.

A series of experiments, conducted by Dr. Philip B. Hawk, demonstrator of physiological chemistry at the University of Pennsylvania, has proved that swimming is the most beneficial exercise, states World's Work. He visited the dressing rooms at the athletic field, and immediately before each athlete left for his exercise drew blood from him by means of the regularly prepared sterile needle. Then, when the athlete returned to the dressing room, after running, jumping, pole-vaulting or engaging in water polo, the needle would again be brought into play, and a second sample of blood drawn. Analysis of the blood, to discover how far each exercise increased the number of red corpuscles, showed that water polo and other forms of swimming resulted in the largest increase. The swimming exercises were thus shown to be the most beneficial; for the greater the number of red corpuscles the richer is the blood. Swimming resulted in an average increase of 21 per cent. as against 17 per cent. for the next best exercise—short distance running.

After one of these examinations, during the athletic season, while the men were in the pink of condition and exerting themselves to the utmost, Dr. Hawk found the following results, in round numbers, from the count of the blood corpuscles: Percentage of gain after the 100-yard dash, 25; 125-yard hurdles, 21.5; half-mile run, 18; mile run, 14; two-mile run, 9; broad jump, six jumps, 15; three-minute water polo game, 27.

The blood of the average college athlete contains 5,600,000 red corpuscles per cubic millimeter, while that of the average man contains but from 4,500,000 to 5,000,000. Exercise increases the number of these corpuscles by bringing into circulation a great number of cells that ordinarily lie inactive. In addition to showing that swimming is the best means of awakening these corpuscles, Dr. Hawk's experiments indicated that, in all forms of exercise, the briefer efforts produce better results than the longer efforts. Running 100 yards caused an increase of 25 per cent. in the number of red corpuscles, while a two-mile run resulted in an increase of but 9 per cent. Short dashes on a bicycle produced an increase of 16 per cent.; longer bicycle rides of but 10 per cent.

Could Cut Onions.

Bacon—Too bad that we have to have a famine in coal and meat.

Egbert—Well, it's bad to have a famine in anything we use.

"I don't think so. I wouldn't mind how much of a famine we'd have in onions."—Yonkers Statesman.

Wild Enough for Him.

Guest—Waiter, is this wild duck?

Waiter—Boss, ef you had seen the trouble I had to catch it, you'd think it was wild.—St. Louis Republic.

Our Trout Abroad.

American rainbow trout have been acclimated successfully in the Lake of Constance, and further experiments are to be made with them elsewhere in Switzerland.

British Troops in Africa.

The total number of British troops in South Africa is 21,500, and their annual cost amounts to £3,100,000, of which £4,000 is provided by Natal.

Hard Getting Back.

Falling into debt a furlong means climbing up a mile.

THE KEGS WERE LIGHTER.

Dr. Lorimer's Easy Explanation of an Apparently Difficult Performance.

Rev. George C. Lorimer, whose death at Aix was recently reported, was the main impetus that carried on the building of Boston's magnificent Tremont Temple, and Dr. Lorimer's wit, sincerity and imaginative sympathy made him a great favorite with the students of Harvard during his residence in Boston.

At Cambridge, one day, according to a current story, an undergraduate asked the opinion of Dr. Lorimer on drinking—moderate drinking.

"I am opposed to it," the clergyman said. "It is perilous. It frequently leads to drunkenness. In fact, most drunkards were moderate drinkers first."

"Naturally malt liquors and wines, though, are strengthening, aren't they?" the student asked.

Dr. Lorimer smiled.

"Beer," he said, "is very strengthening. I have known young men to have sent to their rooms large kegs of beer that they could not budge at first, and a day or two later they would be able to lift these kegs with ease."

THE PASS WAS GRANTED.

Young Man of Facile Reasoning Ability Has Only Once to Ask for It.

A young man who was working for the railroad company went to one of the directors and asked for a pass to some distant point, relates the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

"You have been working for us some time?" inquired the official.

"Yes, sir," the young fellow answered.

"Have you ever had any complaint to make?"

"No, sir," answered the employe.

"Well, if you were working for a farmer, would you have the nerve to ask him to harness his horses and take you to a certain part of the country?" the director asked.

"No, sir. But if he had his horses all ready, and was going to that point, I would call him a very mean farmer if he refused to take me," was the young fellow's reply.

Still on Deck.

The "boys of '61" are still boys. Several hundred of them were taken to Concord and Lexington in automobiles during the Grand Army encampment in Boston recently, and some of them were more interested in the speed at which they traveled than in the historic places. The case of one old soldier was typical. When he reached one of the battle monuments his guide asked him if he wished to get out to read the inscription. He replied: "No, I've seen enough inscriptions to-day. Go chase that fellow that gave us such a hard pull back down the road." And the automobiles, loaded with gray-haired "boys," chased one another all the way back to Boston.—Youth's Companion.

Rates Lower and Service Equal to the Best, to All Points East

via the Nickel Plate Road. Up-to-date train service consisting of Three Thru Express Trains daily made up of modern day coaches and superb dining and sleeping cars offering a quick and comfortable trip to Ft. Wayne, Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, New York, Boston and intermediate stations. Individual club meals served in Dining Cars at prices ranging from 35 cents to $1.00 per meal for each person. Also service "a la carte." Coffee and sandwiches served to passengers in their seats by waiters. Special attention given to ladies traveling alone or accompanied by children. No excess fares charged on any train. Stop over at Niagara Falls and Chautauqua Lake allowed on all tickets. All trains arrive at and depart from the new La Salle Street station, Chicago. For rates, routes, etc., call on or address J. Y. Calahan, Gen. Agt., No. 111 Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

Puts Punk in His Pipe.

We all dream and dream and dream. But the world breaks or withers our dreams and grinds to dust our hopes. But, like the magic bird of ancient days, these rise from their ashes. Fancy once more plumes her feathers. Such is life, such is life. Dreams are as food to the prisoned spirit.—Vermilion (S. D.) Republican.

Looked That Way.

When a young woman at Allentown, Pa., entered the proper office alone the other day and asked for a marriage license, the clerk naturally inquired: "Where is the young man?" "I've got him at home," rejoined the woman, and the license was granted. Wonder if she had him chained.—Boston Globe.

Kansas City Southern Ry. Special Excursion

Sept. 13, 20 and 27, Oct. 4 and 18, 1904, to Arkansas, Indian Territory, Louisiana and Texas, very low one way and round trip rates.

For further information, write to S. G. Warner, G. P. & T. A., K. C. S. Ry., Kansas City, Mo.

Insurmountable.

An indignant letter dictated by a clever old gentleman runs thus: "Sir, my stenographer, being a lady, cannot take down what I think of you. I, being a gentleman, cannot express it; but you, being neither, can readily divine it."—Argonaut.

But There Are Oyster Days.

A touch of autumn reminds us that the water-melancholy days have fled, the gladdest of the year.—Memphis Commercial Appeal.

Joy Succeeds Joy.

The watermelon is a-pawin', but the pumpkin is a-comin', and the odor of the early pie is in the land.—Baltimore American.

"Life," observes the sage, "is what we make it." Having rolled this thought around in his head for a few moments, he nods wisely and supplements it with: "And so is our autobiography."—Judge.

Either think twice before you speak, or speak twice before the other fellow can think.—Chicago Tribune.

Do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—J. F. Boyer, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

Straw votes show which way the hot air blows.—Judge.

Two severe cases of Ovarian Trouble and two terrible operations avoided. Mrs. Emmons and Mrs. Coleman each tell how they were saved by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I am so pleased with the results obtained from Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound that I feel it a duty and a privilege to write you about it.

"I suffered for more than five years with ovarian troubles, causing an unpleasant discharge, a great weakness, and at times a faintness would come over me which no amount of medicine, diet, or exercise seemed to correct. Your Vegetable Compound found the weak spot, however, within a few weeks—and saved me from an operation—all my troubles had disappeared, and I found myself once more healthy and well. Words fail to describe the real, true, grateful feeling that is in my heart, and I want to tell every sick and suffering sister. Don't dally with medicines you know nothing about, but take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and take my word for it, you will be a different woman in a short time."—MRS. LAURA EMMONS, Walkerville, Ont.

Another Case of Ovarian Trouble Cured Without an Operation.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—For several years I was troubled with ovarian trouble and a painful and inflamed condition, which kept me in bed part of the time. I did so dread a surgical operation.

"I tried different remedies hoping to get better, but nothing seemed to bring relief until a friend who had been cured of ovarian trouble, through the use of your compound, induced me to try it. I took it faithfully for three months, and at the end of that time was glad to find that I was a well woman. Health is nature's best gift to woman, and if you lose it and can have it restored through Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I feel that all suffering women should know of this."—MRS. LAURA BELLE COLEMAN, Commercial Hotel, Nashville, Tenn.

It is well to remember such letters as above when some druggist tries to get you to buy something which he says is "just as good." That is impossible, as no other medicine has such a record of cures as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; accept no other and you will be glad.

Don't hesitate to write to Mrs. Pinkham if there is anything about your sickness you do not understand. She will treat you with kindness and her advice is free. No woman ever regretted writing her and she has helped thousands. Address Lynn, Mass.

$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness. Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

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THE PISO COMPANY
Clark and Liberty Streets, WARREN, PA.

Strawberry and Vegetable Dealers

The Passenger Department of the Illinois Central Railroad Company have recently issued a publication known as Circular No. 12, in which is described the best territory in this country for the growing of early strawberries and early vegetables. Every dealer in such products should address a postal card to the undersigned at DUBUQUE, IOWA, requesting a copy of "Circular No. 12." J. F. MERRY, Asst. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

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THE PIONEER FUEL CO'S ANTHRACITE—NONE BETTER.
The name of dealers handling our coal furnished on application to
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Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

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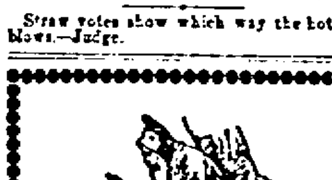

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Color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye. One 10c package colors silk, wool and cotton equally well and is guaranteed to give perfect results. Ask dealer or we will send post paid at 10c a package. Write for free booklet—How to Dye, Bleach and Mix Colors. MONROE DRUG CO., Unionville, Missouri.

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For Coroner—
CHAS. DECANTER.

The democratic party has never presented an issue that appealed to good judgment, reason, common sense or patriotism. Its one great forte is to condemn the Republican party and what it has done and is doing for the good of the country and the American people.

It must at least be admitted of Parker that he is a complete Democratic politician of the New York type. Of course it goes without saying that the manager for years for David Bennett Hill would have that rank, but it has been examplified recently by new exhibitions of political shrewdness. Parker has instigated to action Tammany and Gorman, the two most sinister forces of the party that he represents. He is with them and of them. That's Parker!

"Webster Brown" of Rhinelander, to succeed himself," is the unanimous feeling of the Republicans regarding the congressional election, and that this will be accomplished no one doubts for an instant. Mr. Brown is no novice. He is familiar with congressional legislation. In his years of service for his constituency he has learned by experience and he knows how to go about securing for the people of this congressional district, in the most expeditious way, the things they desire and that are to their advantage to secure. The people repose their interests in Mr. Brown's hands with a feeling of confidence. His record as a congressman in the past is a matter of pride and self-gratulation to the people who made his election possible and they want that record to be a glorious continuation, and will work to that end in the coming election.—Merrill Advocate.

Notice of Drawing Jury.

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of October, 1904, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at my Office in the Court House in the City of Rhinelander, Oneida County, Wisconsin, I shall, pursuant to law, proceed to draw the names of thirty-six persons to serve as Petit Jurors at the next General Term of Circuit Court for Oneida County, commencing on the second Monday in November, 1904, being the 14th day of the month.

Dated at Rhinelander, Wisconsin, October 6, 1904.

E. C. STURDEVANT,
Clerk Circuit Court,
Oneida County, Wis.

Millionaire's Poor Stomach.

The worn-out stomach of the overfed millionaire is often paraded in public prints as a horrible example of the evils attendant on the possession of great wealth. But millionaires are not the only ones who are afflicted with bad stomachs. The proportion is far greater among the toilers. Dyspepsia and indigestion are rampant among these people, and they suffer far worse tortures than the millionaire unless they avail themselves of a standard medicine like Green's August Flower, which has been a favorite household remedy for all stomach troubles for over thirty-five years. August Flower rouses the torpid liver, thus creating appetite and insuring perfect digestion. It tones and vitalizes the entire system and makes life worth living, no matter what your station. Trial bottle 25c; regular size 75c. J. J. Reardon.

To Spend Winter South.

Dr. and Mrs. F. L. Hinman and Mrs. W. B. LaSelle started south Monday. They will visit the St. Louis Exposition going from there to Hot Springs, Ark., to remain during the cold weather. Mrs. C. H. O'Connor accompanied them to Chicago.

LAY SERMON.

Be thou faithful unto death, and I will thee a crown of life. [Revelation, 2-10.

Loyalty is a word greatly misunderstood and frequently abused. Like liberty, some strange things are done in its name. With the politician who remains true to a corrupt and decadent party, the idea of loyalty is emasculated to a false and mistaken consistency. With the churchman who maintains his allegiance to a degenerate and tyrannical creed, loyalty is merely a cloak for bigotry. With the citizen whose attachment is chiefly to his prince or governor, loyalty is a vehicle for the despot's power. In such cases it ceases to be a principle and degenerates into policy or fanaticism.

Truth is the parent of loyalty. Whether the object of allegiance be political, religious, moral or patriotic, its basic principle must be immaculate truth. Otherwise it becomes false and misleading.

The first test of loyalty begins with self. Old Polonius, in his advice to his son Laertes, utters these beautiful words:

> "To thine own self be true;
> And it must follow, as the night the day,
> Thou canst not then be false to any man."

No truer words were ever spoken. Destiny begins and ends with the ego. Every career has its inception in the personality of its subject. If you have something to do your first inquiry should be whether you know how to do it. Are you a general or a pack horse? If you are to be true to yourself what kind of a self are you, and what have you to be true to? Before you arm yourself and bestride your steed you should consult the magic mirror of introspection, and find out what you have inside. No good in a brave exterior without a sound interior. In this behalf every man is his own supreme court, subject, of course, to that guidance and enlightenment which, for the asking, we all may receive from Divine Power.

Having honestly and faithfully applied the test of self examination, your decision should be easily and quickly reached. Upon that decision depends failure or success. If you exaggerate your powers, and assume too heavy a burden, you may be handicapped through life. If you find yourself deficient, but conceal your discovery, conscience will weaken you and drag you down to failure. But if you look with the eyes of truth, and gauge yourself at your real value, then be not afraid. Put yourself in militant condition and march on with the assurance that you have a self to which you can well be true.

By this self loyalty, though first in ascertainment, is not primary in principle. Divine authority is paramount to all. No man ever has successfully confuted that proposition. It is sustained by a world-history. It is upheld by the phenomena of nature, the fate of nations and the working of destiny. You can't get away from it, my brother. However pure and wise and strong and brave you may be, you need the aid of Omnipotence. Without it you fail. With it the weakest may triumph. You cannot be true to yourself without being true to God, and without a true self there can be no pure loyalty to anything.

There can be no double allegiance. I sometimes think that the Lord hates duplicity over all other sins. It is the very essence of lies, the suborner of perjury. The cause of many a disastrous failure is the attempt to carry truth in one hand and falsehood in the other. This has found innumerable demonstrations in the common affairs of life. Many a merchant has lost custom by making two prices for the same article. Many a social star has waned through vilification of friend by friend. Many an aspiring politician has lost his grip by duplicating his promises. Loyalty is inconsistent with a "forked tongue." Simple truth is stronger and safer than all subterfuge. Even diplomacy has repudiated the Machiavellian theory of deception and is learning honestly to show its hand

How widely shall we apply that injunction of faithfulness unto death, with its accompanying promise of the crown of life? Can we restrict it at all? Is there one, high or low, to whom it does not apply? Is there a sphere, wide or narrow, that it does not embrace? Not one. It is as wide as the universe, as high as heaven. True, it was uttered when christian faith was primitive, when its votaries were beset by enemies and death was imminent every hour. But the injunction and the promise are for us as well as for our ancient brethren. Though our dangers are few our difficulties are many. It is easy, because popular, to be a "joiner;" but it requires force and courage to be loyal to all that the joining implies. It is easy to fashion the cloak of formality. Nothing is more facile than the habit of changing the real to the nominal. In theory the christian is necessarily a reformer. He opposes all evil, whosoever its author and whatsoever its source. There can be no good in temporizing, no safety in half-way. It never is safe for a christian to wink. Doubtless many do shut one eye when the closing of an optic gives a chance to turn a nimble penny, but the penny so earned soon burns a hole in the pocket. We can scarcely count among our blessings the gains that come from acquiescence in evil or silence in its presence. Loyalty to moral reform bids us condemn and oppose wrong, regardless of personal consequences, and the only latitude allowed is as to what may be the best and wisest means of making our work effective. The christian believes that his object can be best accomplished through organized effort. Hence he joins a church. And here again comes in the idea of loyalty. Each one makes his voluntary choice. He inquires, investigates, studies, and selects according to his preference in creed and polity. He is or should be careful, for he is choosing his life long spiritual home; and having so selected he should be loyal to the church of his choice, because, if he has not deceived or been deceived, there is where he can secure the most happiness and do the most good.

No one who is right in mind and heart can doubt for a moment that, if he obeys the command to be faithful, the promise of the crown shall be fulfilled. He may well believe that, with earthly monarchs, "uneasy lies the head that wears a crown." But it is not so with the spiritual crown. That is light and easy, and its pressure is as soft and soothing as the caress of one we love. It has not the glitter of earthly show, but its jewels are hope, peace, love, purity, the embodiment of everything beautiful and good. It seems to me that these crowns are fashioned and worn right here in this earthly life. They are not all alike. Some are brighter and fuller jewelled than others, because ability, sanctity and opportunity do not come alike to all; hence some accomplish more than others. But the faithful shall all be satisfied. True loyalty is content with its rewards. While these crowns are fashioned here they cannot here attain their full life and luster. They are dim because they are earthly. But when the time of fulfilled promise is come it shall be found that each faithful one has been fitted with his proper diadem, whose pure gold has been burnished by the hand of a Divine Artist, and whose gems "of purest ray serene" shall shine forever and ever. So mote it be.

"The Irish Pawnbrokers" that sterling musical comedy, that local playgoers voted such a success last season, has been secured by Manager Seeger for a return date, the company will be seen at the Grand Opera House next Monday, Oct. 10, for one performance. The company this year is fully as strong if not stronger than last season and much that is agreeable is promised. The specialties, music, scenery, and costumes, are brand new this season. The farce comedy star triumvirate Wesley and Mack and Mazie Trumbull are at the head of the fun makers, and have many able assistants much of the music has been taken from the current New York successes and will be heard here for the first time. The advance sale sale of seats will commence next Saturday at the usual place.

DR. HOAG.

Dr. Hoag treats with unparalleled success all chronic, nervous, skin, blood and surgical diseases upon the latest scientific principles. He particularly invites all whose cases have been neglected or unskillfully treated. The Doctor is a regular graduate and licensed BY STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, and will visit your city one day each month.

All Cases he undertakes Guaranteed

HE PARTICULARLY invites all whose cases have been neglected, badly treated or pronounced incurable, as the study of his professional life has been devoted to this class.

REMEMBER, he asks only those who have failed to get relief from their own physicians to call upon him for advice free and be cured of their diseases.

HE GIVES FREE consultation, for he positively refuses a compensation from an incurable case.

THE ASTONISHING success and remarkable cures performed by him are due to a thorough knowledge of the structure and functions of the human system, and the cure of diseases by natural remedies.

HE MAKES NO experiments, and employs only reason, science and proven facts, making no appeal to superstition and prejudice.

THE DOCTOR CURES among the long list of other chronic ailments, Paralysis, Spinal Curvatures, Contracted Tendons, Deafness and Blindness, following and dependent upon the Eruptive and other fevers by new and only correct principles.

HE CURES PARESIS OR BRAIN FAG which is marked by a dull heavy pain on top and back of the head; pains radiating from the spinal cord, hot and cold flashes, irregular action of the heart, indigestion, torpid liver, constipation, chest and kidney pains, frequent urination, dark specs and glimmers before the eyes, an indescribable misery across the center of the body, etc.

DR. HOAG STAKES HIS HONOR and professional reputation upon the statement that he has discovered a speedy and positive cure for organic weakness, involuntary vital losses, with the long list of terrible penalties laid by nature for crimes against her most sacred and important laws, providing he is consulted before idiocy, insanity, falling fits, or total impotency results.

DO NOT DELAY, a week or month may place you beyond hope. The youth, middle aged and the old, suffering from the horrible life blight caused by early errors or excesses of mature years take on good cheer, for restoration to perfect manhood is within reach.

EPILEPSY AND CATALEPSY cured by a new and never-failing method.

FREE EXAMINATION of the urine. Each person applying for consultation should send or bring an ounce of their urine for chemical and microscopical examination.

DR. HOAG is not to be classed with the ordinary traveling doctor. He travels because he is able to cure a class of lingering diseases that others can not. Your doctor who has unsuccessfully treated you is invited to call with you and talk over your case in your presence before he assumes to condemn Dr. Hoag, who claims to have arrived at results hitherto to him unknown.

CASES TREATED BY MAIL or express, but personal consultation much preferred. List of questions free.

Address

Dr. Chas. A. Hoag, 6362 Minerva Ave, Chicago, Ill.

RAPIDS HOUSE

Friday, Oct. 28th

Office hours 11 a. m. to 9 p. m.

IN PROBATE, ONEIDA COUNTY COURT:

Notice is hereby given that at a regular term of the County Court to be held in and for said county at the Court House in Rhinelander, in said county on the 1st day of November, 1904, at 10 o'clock, a. m., the following matter will be heard and considered:

The petition of Joseph McGovern for the appointment of an administrator of the estate of Henry McGovern, deceased.

Dated September 30, 1904.

LEVI J. BILLINGS, County Judge.

o6-20.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, COUNTY COURT FOR ONEIDA COUNTY:

In the matter of the estate of Louis Aphelen, deceased. In Probate.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Louis Aphelen deceased, having been issued Hans Anderson on the 15th day of September, A. D. 1904.

It is Ordered, That six months from and after this date be and are hereby allowed for the creditors of said Louis Aphelen deceased, to present their claims for examination and allowance.

Ordered Further, That the claims and demands of all persons against said deceased be received, examined and adjusted by this Court at the regular terms thereof, to be held at the Court House in the city of Rhinelander in said county, on the first Tuesday of April and the first Tuesday of May A. D. 1905, and that notice thereof be given by publication of such notice for four successive weeks in the New North a weekly newspaper published at the city of Rhinelander in said County.

By the Court.

Dated October 4, 1904.

LEVI J. BILLINGS,
County Judge.

o6-n3.

IN PROBATE, ONEIDA COUNTY COURT:

Notice is hereby given that at a special term of the County Court to be held in and for said county at the Court House in Rhinelander, in said county on the 18 day of October, 1904, at 10 o'clock, a. m., the following matter will be heard and considered:

The petition of Charles S. Crofoot for the appointment of himself as administrator o the estate of Edward R. Crofoot deceased.

Dated September 19, 1904.

LEVI J. BILLINGS,
County Judge.

C. B. W. EICKMAN,
Atty for Petitioner.

s22-o6.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
LAND OFFICE AT WAUSAU, WIS.,
September 20, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Clerk of Circuit Court at Rhinelander, Wis., on October 29, 1904, viz: Sever L. Rockney of Rhinelander, Wis., who made H. E. No. 10498 for the SE¼ SW¼ and SW¼ SE¼ Sec. 29, Tp. 36 N., R. 10 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz: John Carley, Anton Laskaskie, John Johnson, Fred Jury, all of Rhinelander, Wis.

JOHN MILLER, Register.

Foreclosure Sale.

IN CIRCUIT COURT, ONEIDA COUNTY.

Ben W. James, and S. H. Alban, as executor of the estate of Allan H. James, deceased, Plaintiffs, vs. James Cannon and Alice Cannon, his wife, Defendants.

By virtue of and pursuant to a judgment of foreclosure and sale, rendered and entered in the above entitled action on the 2nd day of September, 1902, I shall offer for sale, and sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the 22nd day of October, 1904, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the west door of the Court House, in the City of Rhinelander, Oneida County, Wisconsin, the following described real estate, being the mortgaged premises described in said judgment, to-wit: The south half of the southwest quarter and the west half of the southeast quarter of Section number twenty-seven (27), in Township number thirty-six (36) North of Range number nine (9) East to satisfy said judgment with costs and expenses of sale.

Dated September 2nd, 1904.

MIKE KEARNS,
Sheriff of Oneida Co., Wis.

s8-o20.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
LAND OFFICE AT WAUSAU, WIS.,
August 30, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before clerk of circuit court at Rhinelander, Wis., on October 15, 1904, viz: William Hunter, of Robbins, Wis., who made homestead entry No. 10567 for the Sw frl ¼ NW¼ Sec. 19, Tp. 38, N., R. 10, E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Stephen Eaveile, Charles A. Griffin, Andrew Lindstrand, F. R. Tripp, all of Robbins, Wis.

s1-o13. JOHN W. MILLER, Register.

IN CIRCUIT COURT, ONEIDA COUNTY.

Stevens Lumber Company, a corporation, Plaintiff, vs. R. Thelemann, Defendant.

The State of Wisconsin—To the said defendant:

You are hereby summoned to appear within twenty days after service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and defend the above entitled action in the court aforesaid; and in case of your failure so to do, judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Oneida County, Wisconsin.

S. H. ALBAN,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Post Office address Rhinelander, Oneida County, Wis.

s15-o20.

Last Week of the Great

CYCLONE SALE

BUY NOW WHILE YOU HAVE A CHANCE

Sale Closes Wed., Oct. 12

There are few opportunities ever offered where you can purchase the quality of goods at anything like such prices. No old shelf-worn stock. No bankrupt sale remnants. No shoddy or inferior goods.

Special sale also made on Fur and Fur Lined Overcoats.

These are all NEW, UP-TO-DATE GOODS. Staple, Clean, Fresh.

ANYTHING AND EVERYTHING FOR

MEN'S and BOYS' WEAR

J. P. HANSEN

THE LEADING CLOTHIER

110-112 Brown St., - RHINELANDER, WIS.

HOTEL GAGEN

GAGEN, WIS.

HUGO MEISWINKEL, - Proprietor.

Rates $1.00 per day.

First-class Accommodations.

J. R. McDONALD,

Boot & Shoe Repairing.

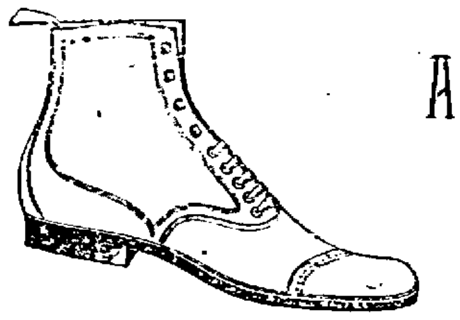
Rubber Heels and Soles Applied.

WORK GUARANTEED SATISFACTORY

Driving and Cruising Boots and Shoes Made to Order.

CHARGES REASONABLE.

Opposite Fuller House, Stevens Street, Rhinelander, Wis.



BUY YOUR SHOES AT A SHOE STORE

—AT—

A. Shauder's Shoe Store

116-18 S. Brown St.

Rhinelander, Wis.

No shoddy leather and all made up in first-class shape by well known reputable manufacturers. Boys' Shoes 1.00 and up. Men's Shoes 125 and up

When making your Fall improvements you will find one or more rooms in need of

WALL PAPER

The place to secure up to date designs and handsome patterns is at the store of

J. J. REARDON

DRUGGIST

RHINELANDER, - WISCONSIN

GALVANIC SOAP

Does not, possibly, have any electrical properties, but it does imprison a wonderful power which is evidenced by the results it accomplishes on Wash-day.

All sorts of theories have been advanced but the real reasons are simple.

Pure Material,

Application of scientific principles in the composition.

Knowledge gained by 40 years' experience in soap-making.

A trial will convince you that GALVANIC will do twice the work of an ordinary soap.

When you see the Moon over your left shoulder, It's a lucky look—

but a better look, still, will be to come in and see our new Spring Line of Cloths for Suits and Overcoats.

All the Season's New Patterns

Can be seen at the establishment of

A. C. DANIELSON, Tailor

PRICES EASY ON THE POCKET.

280 Brown Street, RHINELANDER, WIS.

L. Emmerling.

FRESH AND SALT MEATS, FISH AND GAME.

Orders by Telephone promptly filled. We deliver to any part of the city

HEADQUARTERS

—FOR—

Fruits of All Kinds

GOLDEN RUSSETT ORANGES

JUST IN.

FULL LINE OF THE

FAMOUS "FERNDELL CANNED GOOD'S.

C. E. VESSEY & SON.

DUTCH CHEESE MART

QUAINT ALKMAAR AND ITS ANCIENT WEIGH HOUSE SCALES.

A Town in Northern Holland Which For Over Two Hundred Years Has Had the "Rights to Weigh" Every Cheese Made in the Realm.

Though Eidam, on the Zuyder Zee, gives its name to those rose red spheres we know as "Dutch cheeses," which are instinctively associated with indigestion, yet it is Alkmaar, in northern Holland, that conduces to the weekly importance of this edible of commerce, as any one who has ever stood in the quaint old market place upon a Friday, and about the hour of noon, will have speedily come to understand.

For the Dutch cheese producer, indeed, "all roads" may be said to lead to Alkmaar, likewise all waterways, and there are many of them. Thither come the cheeses by rail, by cart and by boat; you stumble over them inside the station as you alight from the train; they dispute the right of way between the rows of narrow, many colored and curiously gabled houses; they stand in solid stacks upon the landing stages—heaped up like cannon balls in readiness for an immediate bombardment and, if 'twere not libelous to breathe aught savoring of disrespect to a friendly country's national comestible, as deadly, possibly, also to an unaccustomed stomach as their leaden prototypes.

But, be that as it may, the cheese market is a rare good sight in quaint Alkmaar when the peasant proprietor and his vrouw come in to drive their bargain at the weigh hoouse with the wholesale agents from far and near, and every hostelry does its own brisk trade with both parties. Across those rounded bridges peculiar to Holland come shoals of peasant folk in picturesque attire. Who does not know by now the dress with its glorious cap and golden "corkscrew" ornaments, the pride of many a generation, making pretty faces doubly bewitching and lending some subtle attraction to even the hardest featured dame well up in years? On they come—clatter, clatter, clatter, voluble with their guttural fluency we somehow feel we ought to understand because of its confusingly familiar sound, but its very kinship to German sends us astray, and we listen and listen till the jargon about the weigh hoouse becomes a more hopeless jumble of sounds than ever to our ears, and we content ourselves with turning our attention to the building itself. It stands where its richly painted facade can be seen clearly reflected in the cool, smooth waters of the neighboring canal, a dignified old pile, built in 1651, with an especial eye to the growing importance of Dutch cheeses, Alkmaar having in that year received its "right to weigh" from William of Orange, and thus every cheese changing hands from that date onward having passed from the producer to the dealer across the Alkmaar scales. The present ones, by the way, which have hung in their place since 1662, were made in Amsterdam at a cost of 838 guilders and, having conscientiously performed their duties without a hitch ever since, certainly speak volumes for the workmanship of 200 and odd years ago.

Though the little town is thronged from earliest morn with orderly crowds of heavy Hollanders, it is not until the musical chimes within the all important weigh hoouse turret have signified the hour of noon by breaking forth in melody, generally from some well known comic opera, that the actual business of the day begins, although "unofficially," both parties to the coming transactions have probably already taken time by the forelock over a glass of hollands in some inn on the markt. Now, however, the cumbersome ware is carried within doors, the time honored ceremony is gone through and the ticket stating the correct weight of each given, after which act the money changes hands. It is a study in temperament, this weigh hoouse scene in the little Dutch town. No "hurry skurry" mars the calm of the place or disturbs the phlegmatic, pipe sucking individuals primarily interested in the transactions here going forward. The cheese alone seems riotous and inclined to wholesale insubordination, with a mind to roll hither and thither, possibly resulting from some "subconscious" memory of cows, green meadows and buttercups and a disinclination to coming bondage upon the prosaic shelves of some provision dealer.

If so, we honor the "last kicks," futile though they be, for accustomed hands soon pounce upon and gather up the stock, of which each single cheese weighs from two to six kilos, and they are swiftly carried out to make way for the next lot. And so on, all through the day, does the trade proceed until the last "Eidamer" has been disposed of, but the extent of the business done in so quiet and orderly a fashion on "cheese market days" may to some extent be gauged from the fact that no less than 5,000,000 pounds weight of Eidam cheeses are computed to pass through the Alkmaar weigh hoouse annually before proceeding to Amsterdam and Rotterdam, where each is duly invested with it familiar red coat, prior to more extended travels, by land and by sea, often into the heart of the unknown, travels, however, which almost invariably end within the interior of man.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Notice of General Election.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, } ss.
DEPARTMENT OF STATE. }

Notice is hereby given, that at a general election, to be held in the several towns, wards, villages, and election districts of the State of Wisconsin, on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday, being the 8th day November, of A. D. 1904, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

Thirteen electors of President and Vice President of the United States.

A Governor, in place of Robert M. LaFollette, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1905.

A Lieutenant Governor, in place of James O Davidson, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1905.

A Secretary of State, in place of Walter L. Houser, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1905.

A State Treasurer, in place of John J. Kempf, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1905.

[illegible] Attorney General, in place of Lafayette M. Sturdevant, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1905.

A Railroad Commissioner, in place John W. Thomas, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1907.

A Commissioner of Insurance, in place of Zeno M. Host, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1905.

A Representative in Congress, for the Tenth Congressional District, consisting of the counties of Iron, Vilas, Oneida, Forest, Florence, Langlade, Lincoln, Shawano, Marathon, Taylor, Price, Ashland and Wood.

A State Senator for the Thirtieth Senate District, consisting of the counties of Florence, Forest, Iron, Langlade, Lincoln, Oneida and Vilas.

A member of Assembly for the Assembly District consisting of the counties of Iron, Oneida and Vilas.

Also the question of amending Section 1 Article 8 of the Constitution of the State of Wisconsin.

In accordance with section 1 of article XII, of the constitution of the state of Wisconsin the following joint resolution adopted by the legislature of the state of Wisconsin at the regular session of 1903 is made a part of the foregoing notice, to wit:

[No. 28, A.]

JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 11.

Providing for an amendment to section 1, article VIII, of the constitution, relating to taxation.

Resolved by the Assembly, the Senate concurring that section 1 of article VIII of the constitution of the state of Wisconsin be amended by adding at the end thereof of the following sentence: "The legislature may provide for a graduated income tax," so that when so amended said section shall read as follows: Section 1. The rule of taxation shall be uniform, and taxes shall be levied upon such property as the legislature shall prescribe. The legislature may provide for a graduated income tax."

In accordance with section 25, of chapter 451, of the laws of 1903, the following act known as chapter 451, laws of 1903, is made a part of the foregoing notice, to wit:

No. 97, A.] [Published June 3, 1903.

CHAPTER 451.

AN ACT to provide for party nominations by direct vote.

The people of the State of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

Definition and Construction.—Section 1. The words and phrases in this act shall, unless the same be inconsistent with the context, be construed as follows:

1. The word "primary," the primary election provided for by this act;

2. The words "September primary," the primary election held in September to nominate candidates to be voted for at the ensuing general election;

3. The word "election," a general or city election, as distinguished from a primary election;

4. The words "November election," the general election held in November;

5. The word "precinct," a district established by law within which all qualified electors vote at one polling place.

This statute shall be liberally construed, so that the real will of the electors may not be defeated by any informality or failure to comply with all provisions of law in respect to either the giving of any notice or the conducting of the primary or certifying the results thereof.

Candidates, How Nominated.—Section 2. Hereafter, all candidates for elective offices shall be nominated:

1. By a primary held in accordance with this act, or

2. By nomination papers, signed and filed as provided by existing statutes.

3. Party candidates for the office of United States senator shall be nominated in the manner provided herein for the nomination of candidates for state offices.

This act shall not apply to special elections to fill vacancies nor to the office of state superintendent, to town, village, and school district officers nor to judicial officers excepting police justices and justices of the peace in cities.

Primaries, When and Where Held.—Section 3. 1. The September primary shall be held at the regular polling places in each precinct on the first Tuesday of September, 1906, and biennially thereafter for the nomination of all candidates to be voted for at the next November election.

2. Any primary other than the September primary shall be held two weeks before the election for which such primary is held.

Notice of Primaries, How Given.—Section 4. 1. At least sixty days before the time of holding each September primary, the secretary of state shall prepare and transmit to each county, town, city and village clerk, a notice in writing designating the offices for which candidates are to be nominated, at such primary.

2. Upon receipt of such notice, such county clerk shall, not less than ten days thereafter, publish so much thereof as may be applicable to his county, once in each week for six consecutive weeks in at least two, and not to exceed four, newspapers of general circulation published in said county.

3. Each town, village and city clerk shall within ten days after the receipt of such notice cause notice of such primary to be posted in three public places in each precinct in his town, city, or village; such notice shall state the time when, and place where, the primary will be held in each precinct therein, together with the offices for which candidates are to be nominated.

4. In case of city elections, the city clerk shall cause one publication of such notice to be given, and shall also post such notice in three public places in each election precinct therein, such publication and posting to be not more than twenty and not less than ten days before such primary election.

5. Each county clerk shall, on the first Tuesday of June, 1906, and biennially thereafter, transmit to the secretary of state the name and postoffice address of each town, city, and village clerk in his county.

Nomination Papers, How Prepared and Signed.—Section 5. 1. The name of no candidate shall be printed upon an official ballot used at any primary unless at least thirty days prior to such primary a nomination paper shall have been filed in his behalf as provided in this act in substantially the following form:

I, the undersigned, a qualified elector of (the .... precinct, of the town of ....) or (the .... precinct of the .... ward of the city of ....), county of .... and state of Wisconsin, and a member of the .... party, hereby nominate .... who resides at No. ...... on .... street, city of .... (or in the town of ....) in the county of .... as a candidate for the office of (here specify the office) .... to be voted for at the primary to be held on the first Tuesday of September, 19.... as representing the principles of said party, and I further declare that I intend to support the candidate named herein.

Name of Signer	(In Cities.) Street	No.	Date of Signing
....	......	..	....

2. All nomination papers shall have substantially the above form written or printed at the top thereof. No signatures shall be counted unless they be upon sheets each having such form written or printed at the top thereof.

3. Each signer of a nomination paper shall sign but one such paper for the same office, and shall declare that he intends to support the candidate named therein; he shall add his residence with the street and number, if any, and the date of signing.

4. For all nominations, except state officers, all signers of each separate nomination paper shall reside in the same precinct. For state officers, all signers on each separate nomination paper shall reside in the same county. The affidavit of a qualified elector shall be appended to each such nomination paper, stating that he is personally acquainted with all persons who have signed the same, and that he knows them to be electors of that precinct or county, as the nomination papers shall require; that he knows that they signed the same with full knowledge of the contents thereof and that their respective residences are stated therein and that each signer signed the same on the date stated opposite his name, and that he, the affiant, intends to support the candidate named therein. Such affidavit shall not be made by the candidate, but each candidate shall file with his nomination paper, or papers, a declaration that he will qualify as such officer if nominated and elected.

5. Such nomination papers shall be signed.—

(a) If for a state office by at least one per cent. of the voters of the party of such candidate in at least each of six counties in the state, and in the aggregate not less than one per cent. of the total vote of his party in the state.

(b) If for a representative in Congress, by at least two per cent. of the voters of his party in at least one-tenth of the election precincts in each of at least one-half of the counties of the congressional district, and in the aggregate not less than two per cent. of the total vote of his party in such district.

(c) If for an office representing less than a congressional district in area, or a county office, by at least three per cent. of the party vote in at least one-sixth of the election precincts of such district and in the aggregate not less than three per cent. of the total vote of his party in such district.

The basis of percentage in each case shall be the vote of the party for the presidential elector receiving the largest vote at the last preceding presidential election.

But any political organization which at the last preceding general election was represented on the official ballot by either regular party candidates or by individual nominees only, may upon complying with the provisions of this act, have a separate primary election ticket as a political party, if any of its candidates or individual nominees received one per cent. of the total vote cast at the last preceding general election in the state, or subdivision thereof, in which the candidate seeks the nomination.

Nomination papers may also be filed for nonpartisan candidates; such papers shall contain at least two per cent. of the total vote cast at the last preceding general election in the state, or subdivision thereof, in which the person is a candidate, such signers to be distributed in each case as required by the provisions of this act.

Nomination Papers, Where Filed.—Section 6. All nomination papers shall be filed as follows:

1. For state officers, United States senator, representatives in congress, and those members of senate and assembly whose districts comprise more than one county, in the office of the secretary of state.

2. For officers to be voted for wholly within one county, in the office of the county clerk of such county.

3. For city officers, in the office of the city clerk.

Publication of Names of Candidates.—Section 7. At least twenty-five days before any primary preceding a general election, the secretary of state shall transmit to each county clerk a certified list containing the name and post office address of each person for whom nomination papers have been filed in his office, and entitled to be voted for at such primary, together with a designation of the office for which he is a candidate, and the party or principle he represents.

Such clerk shall forthwith upon receipt thereof publish under the proper party designation, the title of each office, the names and addresses of all persons for whom nomination papers have been filed, giving the name and address of each, the date of the primary, the hours during which the polls will be opened, and that the primary will be held at the regular polling places in each precinct.

It shall be the duty of the county clerk to publish such notice for three consecutive weeks prior to said primary.

Such clerk shall also forthwith mail copies of such notice to each town, village and city clerk of his county, who shall immediately post copies of the same in at least three public places in each precinct in his town, village or city, designating therein the location of the polling booth in each election precinct.

Publication of Notices.—Section 8. Every publication required in this act shall be made in at least two, and not to exceed four newspapers of general circulation in such county or city, one of each newspapers shall represent the political party that cast the largest vote in such county or city at the preceding general election, and one of such newspapers shall represent the political party that cast the next largest vote in such county or city at the preceding general election.

In any case where the publication of a notice can not be made as heretofore required, it may be made in any newspaper having a general circulation in the county or city in which the notice is required to be published.

Official Ballots.—Section 9. An official ballot shall be printed and provided for use at each voting precinct in the form provided herein and annexed hereto. The names of all candidates for the respective offices, for whom the nomination papers prescribed shall have been duly filed, shall be printed thereon.

Preparation and Distribution of Ballots.—Section 10. 1. At least twenty days before the September primary each county clerk shall prepare sample official ballots, placing thereon, alphabetically, under the appropriate title of each office and party designation, the names of all candidates to be voted for in the precinct of his county, for whom nomination papers have been filed. Such sample ballot shall be printed upon tinted or colored paper and shall contain no blank endorsement or certificate.

2. Such clerk shall forthwith submit the ticket of each party to the county chairman thereof and mail a copy to each candidate for whom nomination papers have been filed with him as required by this act, to his postoffice address, as given in such nomination paper, and he shall post a copy of each sample ballot in a conspicuous place in his office.

3. On the tenth day before such primary the county clerk shall correct any errors or omissions in the ballot, cause the same to be printed and distributed as required by law in the case of ballots for the general election, except that the number of ballots to be furnished to each precinct shall be twice the number of votes cast thereat in the last preceding general election.

Expenses of Primary, How Paid.—Section 11. All ballots, blanks, and other supplies to be used at any primary, and all expenses necessarily incurred in the preparation for or conducting such primary, shall be paid out of the treasury of the city, county, or state, as the case may be, in the same manner, with like effect, and by the same officers as in the case of elections.

Conduct of Primaries—Manner of Voting.—Section 12. 1. The provisions of chapter 5, statutes of 1898, shall be applicable to the conduct of primaries where not otherwise provided. Section 47, statutes of 1898, is hereby amended so that all election officers shall be chosen or appointed in the manner therein provided, except that such choice shall be made in the month of August instead of September, as therein now provided.

2. The polls at primaries shall be open: (a) In cities, from six o'clock in the morning until nine o'clock in the evening; (b) In all other precincts, from eight o'clock in the morning until eight o'clock in the evening.

3. At all primaries there shall be an Australian ballot made up of the several party tickets herein provided for, all of which shall be securely fastened together at the top and folded, provided that there shall be as many separate tickets as there are parties entitled to participate in said primary election. There shall also be attached a non-partisan ticket upon which, under the appropriate title of each office shall be printed the names of all persons for whom nomination papers shall have been filed, as required by this act, who are not designated on such nomination papers as candidates of any political party, as defined by this act. The names of all candidates shall be arranged alphabetically according to surnames under the appropriate title of the respective offices and under the proper party designation upon the party ticket or upon the non-partisan ticket as the case may be. If any elector write upon his ticket the name of any person who is a candidate for the same office upon some other ticket than that upon which his name is so written, this ballot shall be counted for such person only as a candidate of the party upon whose ticket his name is written, and shall in no case be counted for such person as a candidate upon any other ticket. In case the person is nominated upon more than one ticket, he shall forthwith file with the proper officer, or officers in charge of the preparation of the ballots, a written declaration indicating the party designation under which his name is to be printed on the official ballot. The ballots with the endorsements shall be in substantially the form heretofore annexed, provided that ballots for any city primary may be varied as to the title of the offices to be printed thereon, so as to conform to the law under which each such primary is held. The provision of section 31, statutes of 1898, so far as applicable shall govern the preparation of the ballot. After preparing his ballot, the elector shall detach the same from the remaining tickets and fold it so that its face will be concealed and the printed endorsements and signatures or initials thereon seen. The remaining tickets attached together shall be folded in like manner by the elector who shall thereupon, without leaving the polling place vote the marked ballot forthwith, and deposit the remaining tickets in the separate ballot box to be marked and designated as the blank ballot box. Immediately after the canvass, the inspectors shall, without examination, destroy the tickets deposited in the blank ballot box.

Vacancies, How Filled.—Section 13. Vacancies occurring after the holding of any primary shall be filled by the party committee of the city, district, county or state as the case may be.

Voting and Registration at Primaries.—Section 14. 1. No person shall be entitled to vote at any primary unless a qualified elector of the precinct and duly registered therein, if registration thereat be required by law.

2. Every primary election day and the Monday next preceding it, shall be registration days, where registration is required, on which the inspectors shall exercise the powers prescribed by sections 23 and 24 statutes of 1898; but no person shall be registered on or after the day of holding the primary without personally appearing before the inspectors.

3. The inspectors shall register any person who shall on any registration day file an oath or affirmation to the effect that he is a qualified elector in such precinct, or when they personally know him to be such.

4. Any person registered on either of said days as prescribed herein, shall be entitled to vote at the succeeding election without other registration.

5. There shall be no other registration day or days for either a primary, a general or a city election, except that prescribed by section 27, of the statutes of 1898.

6. No voter shall be required to register under the provisions of this act where registration is not now required by law.

7. The inspectors shall be in session for the purpose of registration from nine o'clock in the morning until eight o'clock in the evening, except that on the day of holding the primary they shall be in session from six o'clock in the morning until nine o'clock in the evening. No inspector or clerk shall be paid to exceed three dollars as compensation for his services on any registration, primary, general or city election day.

Challengers.—Section 15. The party committee of each precinct may appoint in writing over their signatures, two party agents or representatives, with an alternate for each, who shall act as challengers for their respective parties, and have the power prescribed by section 46, statutes of 1898. The right of any person to vote at a primary may be challenged upon the same ground and his right to vote be determined in the same manner as at an election. The chairman of each party committee of any precinct may represent his party at the polling booth during the canvass and return of the vote at a primary or he may appoint an agent or designate a member of his committee for that purpose.

Canvass of Votes—Section 16. Canvass of votes cast shall, except as herein otherwise provided, be made in the same manner and by the same officers as the canvass of an election. The party chairman of the precinct in a precinct canvass, of the county in a county canvass, of the state in a state canvass, or some duly appointed agent to represent each party shall be allowed to be present and observe the proceedings.

1. The precinct inspectors of election shall, on separate sheets, on blanks to be provided for that purpose, make full and accurate returns of the votes cast for each candidate, and shall within twenty-four hours cause to be delivered one copy of such returns as to each political party, to the county chairman of that party and also cause such returns to be delivered to the county clerk, if a September primary, or to the chairman of the city committee and city clerk if a city primary, provided always that such returns shall be sent by registered mail where practicable.

2. The county canvass of the returns of the September primary shall be made by the same officers and in the manner provided in chapter 5, statutes of 1898, for the canvass of the return of a November election. The canvassers shall meet and canvass such returns at ten o'clock on the Friday following the September primary. Their returns shall contain the whole number of votes cast for each candidate of each political party, and a duplicate as to each political party shall be delivered to the county chairman of such party.

3. The canvassers shall also make an additional duplicate return in the same form as provided in subdivision 2, showing the votes cast for each candidate not voted for wholly within the limits of the county. The county clerk shall forthwith send to the secretary of state by registered mail one complete copy of all returns as to such candidates, and he shall likewise send to the chairman of the state central committee of each party a duplicate copy of the returns last described relating to such candidates of each such party.

Section 17. The board of canvassers provided for by section 93, statutes of 1898, to canvass returns of a November election, shall constitute the state board of canvassers of September primaries, and all the provisions of section 94 and 94b inclusive of said statutes relating to the canvass of the return of a November election, shall, as far as applicable, apply to the canvass, return, and certification to the secretary of state of such primary. Such board shall meet at the office of the secretary of state at ten o'clock a. m. on the third Tuesday of September next after the September primary.

Party Candidates.—Section 18. 1. The person receiving the greatest number of votes at a primary as the candidate of a party for an office, shall be the candidate of that party for such office, and his name as such candidate shall be placed on the official ballot at the following election.

2. As soon as a state canvass of a primary shall be certified to him, the secretary of state shall publish in the official state paper a certified statement of the result of each primary as to candidates for state offices, United States senators, and representatives in congress, and any other candidate whose district extends beyond the limits of a single county, and shall mail to the chairman of the state central committee of each party so much of such certificate as relates to his party.

Secretary of State to Certify to County Clerks.—Section 19. 1. Not less than fourteen days before any November election the secretary of state shall certify to the county clerk of each county within which any of the electors may vote for the candidates for such offices, the name and description of each person nominated for any such office as specified in the nomination papers.

Section 20. The canvass of the returns of a city primary shall be made by the mayor, the city clerk, and the treasurer of such city, any two of whom shall constitute a quorum. Such board of canvassers shall meet at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the day following the city primary and canvass the vote substantially as provided by sections 82 and 83, statutes of 1898. They shall make and certify duplicate returns as to the votes cast for the candidates and forthwith certify and file one complete return with the city clerk and deliver so much of the other as relates to each party to the respective city chairman.

OFFICIAL PRIMARY BALLOT.

GENERAL ELECTION

....PARTY.

(Designation of Party.)

To vote for a person whose name is printed on the ballot, mark a cross (X) in the square at the RIGHT of the name of the person for whom you desire to vote. To vote for a person whose name is not printed on the ballot, write or paste his name in blank space provided for that purpose.

STATE.

Governor Vote for One
JOHN DOE .... ☐
JOHN DOE .... ☐
JOHN DOE .... ☐
JOHN DOE .... ☐

Lieutenant Governor Vote for One
JOHN DOE .... ☐
JOHN DOE .... ☐
JOHN DOE .... ☐
JOHN DOE .... ☐

Secretary of State Vote for One
JOHN DOE .... ☐
JOHN DOE .... ☐
JOHN DOE .... ☐
JOHN DOE .... ☐

State Treasurer Vote for One
JOHN DOE .... ☐
JOHN DOE .... ☐
JOHN DOE .... ☐
JOHN DOE .... ☐

Attorney General Vote for One
JOHN DOE .... ☐
JOHN DOE .... ☐
JOHN DOE .... ☐
JOHN DOE .... ☐

Railroad Commissioner Vote for One
JOHN DOE .... ☐
JOHN DOE .... ☐
JOHN DOE .... ☐
JOHN DOE .... ☐

Commissioner of Insurance Vote for One
JOHN DOE .... ☐
JOHN DOE .... ☐
JOHN DOE .... ☐
JOHN DOE .... ☐

CONGRESSIONAL.

United States Senator Vote for One
JOHN DOE .... ☐
JOHN DOE .... ☐
JOHN DOE .... ☐
JOHN DOE .... ☐

Representative in Congress .... District Vote for One
JOHN DOE .... ☐
JOHN DOE .... ☐
JOHN DOE .... ☐
JOHN DOE .... ☐

LEGISLATIVE.

State Senator .... District Vote for One
JOHN DOE .... ☐
JOHN DOE .... ☐
JOHN DOE .... ☐
JOHN DOE .... ☐

Member of Assembly .... District Vote for One
JOHN DOE .... ☐
JOHN DOE .... ☐
JOHN DOE .... ☐
JOHN DOE .... ☐

COUNTY.

County Clerk Vote for One
JOHN DOE .... ☐
JOHN DOE .... ☐
JOHN DOE .... ☐
JOHN DOE .... ☐

Treasurer Vote for One
JOHN DOE .... ☐
JOHN DOE .... ☐
JOHN DOE .... ☐
JOHN DOE .... ☐

Sheriff Vote for One
JOHN DOE .... ☐
JOHN DOE .... ☐
JOHN DOE .... ☐
JOHN DOE .... ☐

Coroner Vote for One
JOHN DOE .... ☐
JOHN DOE .... ☐
JOHN DOE .... ☐
JOHN DOE .... ☐

Clerk of the Circuit Court Vote for One
JOHN DOE .... ☐
JOHN DOE .... ☐
JOHN DOE .... ☐
JOHN DOE .... ☐

District Attorney Vote for One
JOHN DOE .... ☐
JOHN DOE .... ☐
JOHN DOE .... ☐
JOHN DOE .... ☐

Register of Deeds Vote for One
JOHN DOE .... ☐
JOHN DOE .... ☐
JOHN DOE .... ☐
JOHN DOE .... ☐

Surveyor Vote for One
JOHN DOE .... ☐
JOHN DOE .... ☐
JOHN DOE .... ☐
JOHN DOE .... ☐

Superintendent of Schools Vote for One
JOHN DOE .... ☐
JOHN DOE .... ☐
JOHN DOE .... ☐
JOHN DOE .... ☐

Party Committeemen Vote for Three
☐
☐
☐

[BACK]

Official Primary Ballot.

.... Precinct, ... Ward,
City of ....
March .... 190...
....
.... Ballot Clerks.

I certify that the within ballot was marked by me for an elector incapable under the law of marking his own ballot and as directed by him.

....
Inspector of Election.

I certify that the within ballot was marked by me for a blind elector, at his request, and as directed by him.

....

Party Committees.—Section 21. 1. At the September primary each voter may write in the space left on his ticket for that purpose the names of not to exceed three qualified electors of the precinct for members of his party precinct committee. The three having the highest number of votes shall constitute such committee, and the one having the largest vote shall be chairman. The official return made by the inspectors shall show the names and addresses of each party committeeman chosen.

2. The party committee of each city and county and of each assembly district shall consist of the party chairman of each precinct in such city, county, or district; the state senatorial district committee of the chairman of the assembly district committees in such senatorial district; the congressional committees of the party chairman of the senatorial district committees, wholly or partially within such congressional district; the state central committee as hereinafter provided. Each such committee shall choose its officers by ballot excepting as herein provided.

3. Each committee and its officers shall have the powers usually exercised by such committees, and by the officers thereof, in so far as is consistent with this act. The various officers and committees now in existence shall exercise the powers and perform the duties herein prescribed until their successors are chosen in accordance with this act. At all meetings of said city, county and assembly district committees, each precinct chairman shall have one vote for every fifty votes, or major fraction thereof, cast by his party in his precinct at the last general election, each such chairman to have at least one vote, the vote at such general election to be determined as provided in section 3 of this act. The duties of the party precinct chairman, when he shall be unable to perform the same, shall be performed by a member of his party precinct committee designated by him. The duties of the chairman or secretary of any other committee may be performed by members of such committee, selected by such chairman or secretary. Any vacancy in any committee office shall be filled in the same manner as that in which such officer was originally chosen, except that in the case of a vacancy in the chairmanship of a precinct committee, the committee shall elect one of its members to fill such vacancy.

Party Platform.—Section 22. The candidates for the various state offices, and for senate and assembly nominated by each political party at such primary, shall meet at the capitol at twelve o'clock noon on the fourth Tuesday of September after the date on which any primary is held preliminary to any general election. They shall forthwith formulate the state platform of their party. They shall thereupon proceed to elect a state central committee of at least two members from each congressional district and a chairman of such committee, and perform such other business as may properly be brought before such meeting. The platform of each party shall be framed at such time that it shall be made public not later than six o'clock in the afternoon of the following day.

Miscellaneous Provisions.—Section 23. 1. In case of a tie vote, the tie shall forthwith be determined by lot by the canvassers.

2. It shall be the duty of the secretary of state and attorney general, on or before July 1st, 1905, to prepare all forms necessary to carry out the provisions of this act, which forms shall be substantially followed in all primaries held in pursuance hereof. Such forms shall be printed with copies of this act for public use and distribution. Every day on which a September primary shall be held shall be a legal holiday.

The Penal Provision.—Section 24. 1. Any person who shall offer, or with knowledge of the same, permit any person to offer for his benefit any bribe to a voter to induce him to sign any election paper or any person who shall accept any such bribe or promise of gain of any kind in the nature of a bribe as consideration for signing the same, whether such bribe or promise of gain in the nature of a bribe be offered or accepted before or after such signing, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon trial and conviction thereof be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail of not less than ten days nor more than six months, or by both fine and imprisonment.

2. Any act declared an offense by the general laws of this state concerning caucuses be an offense in all primaries, and shall be punished in the same form and manner as therein provided, and all the penalties and provisions of the law as to such caucuses and elections, except as herein otherwise provided, shall apply in such case with equal force, and to the same extent as though fully set forth in this act.

3. Any person who shall forge any name of a signer or witness to a nomination paper shall be deemed guilty of forgery, and on conviction punished accordingly. Any person who, being in possession of nomination papers entitled to be filed under this act, or any act of the legislature, shall wrongfully either suppress, neglect, or fail to cause the same to be filed at the proper time in the proper office shall on conviction, be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed six months, or by a fine not to exceed five hundred dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

General Election Laws to Apply.—Section 25. The provisions of the statutes now in force in relation to the holding of elections, the solicitation of voters at the polls, the challenging of voters, the manner of conducting elections, of counting the ballots and making return thereof, and all other kindred subjects, shall apply to all primaries in so far as they are consistent with this act, the intent of this act being to place the primary under the regulation and protection of the laws now in force as to elections.

Submission of Act to Vote of People; When to Take Effect if Approved.—Section 26. The question whether the foregoing provisions of this act shall take effect and be in force shall be submitted to the people of this state, in the manner provided by law for the submission of an amendment to the constitution, at the next general election to be held in November, 1904.

If approved by a majority of the votes cast upon that question, it shall go into effect and be in force from and after such ratification by the people; otherwise it shall not take effect or be in force. Upon the ballot shall be printed "Shall Chapter ...... (insert on the ballot the number of chapter) of the laws of 1903, entitled 'An act to provide for party nominations by direct vote' be adopted?"

Section 27. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with or in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Section 28. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication subject to all provisions herein contained for its submission to the people for their ratification or rejection.

Approved May 23d, 1903.

Given under my hand and official seal at the Capitol in the City of Madison this 31st day of August, A. D. 1904.

W. L. HOUSER,
(SEAL) Secretary of State
To the County Clerk of Oneida County, Wis.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, } ss.
COUNTY OF ONEIDA, }

Office of County Clerk, Oneida County, Wisconsin.

Notice is hereby given, That at a general election, to be held in the several towns, wards, villages and election districts of the County of Oneida, in the State of Wisconsin, on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday, being the 8th day of November, A. D. 1904, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A County Clerk, in place of Wm W. Carr, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1905.

A County Treasurer in place of Romanzo M. Douglass, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1905.

A Sheriff in place of Mike Kearns, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1905.

A Register of Deeds, in place of Joseph L. McLaughlin, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1905.

A District Attorney in place of Samuel S. Miller whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1905.

A Clerk of the Circuit Court, in place of R. C. Sturdevant, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1905.

A County Surveyor in place of David H. Vaughan, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1905.

A Coroner in place of Charles Deranter, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1905.

Given under my hand and official seal at the Court House, in the City of Rhinelander, Wis., this 5th day of September, A. D. 1904.

W. W. CARR,
County Clerk of
(SEAL) Oneida Co., Wis.

What is Life?

In the last analysis nobody knows, but we do know that it is under strict law. Abuse that law even slightly, pain in results. Irregular living means derangement of the organs, resulting in Constipation, Headache or Liver trouble. Dr. King's New Life Pills quickly readjusts this. It's gentle, yet thorough. only 25c at J. J. Reardon's Drug store.

Fearful Odds Against Him.

Bedridden, alone and destitute, such in brief was the condition of an old soldier by name of J.J Havens, Versailles, O. For years he was troubled with Kidney disease and neither doctors nor medicine gave him relief. At length he tried Electric Bitters. It put him on his feet in short order and now he testifies. best on earth for Liver and kidney troubles and all form of Stomach and bowels complaints. Only 50c guaranteed by. J.J. Reardon's

THE NEW NORTH
They All Read It.

LARGEST AND BEST PAPER
In Oneida County.

Coming October 13.

A representative of Heinemann's Dept. Store of Wausau, will be at my store 105 Stevens Street, Oct. 13 and 14. He will have with him a full and complete line of ladies', Misses and children's jackets, and ladies' tailor-made suits, walking skirts, fur coats, fur boas and small furs of all descriptions, and a line of domestic and imported dress goods and fancy waistings, etc., etc. This will give you an opportunity to look at one of the largest and most up to date lines shown anywhere. He will carry all the season's latest novelties. You will find his prices as low as obtainable anywhere. You are invited to call and look over the line.

Mrs. F. J. Kenfield & Co.

Don't Postpone It This Time.

Without doubt most of the readers of this paper have planned at one time or another that when time and money should be available they would take advantage of the opportunity to see "The World." The majority of us, however, postpone it from time to time, and finally leave the old world without having seen more than a very small spot on its surface. All who postpone seeing "The World" at Grand Opera House next Wednesday, Oct. 12, will also have something to regret. This play has made several fortunes, and one of America's greatest actors, owes his reputation to it. The secret of its success lies in many features; it is one of the few plays that appeals to all tastes.

Climatic Cures.

The influence of climatic conditions in the cure of consumption is very much overdrawn. The poor patient and the rich patient, too, can do much better at home by proper attention to food digestion, and a regular use of German Syrup. Free expectoration in the morning is made certain by German Syrup, so is a good night's rest and the absence of that weakening cough and debilitating night sweat. Restless nights and the exhaustion due to coughing the greatest danger and dread of the consumptive, can be prevented or stopped by taking German Syrup liberally and regularly. Should you go to a warmer clime, you will find that of the thousands of consumptives there, the few who are benefited and regain strength are those who use German Syrup. Trial bottle 25c; regular size 75c. J. J. Reardon.

St. Germaine At Football.

The Madison State Journal says:

A new candidate for the university football team appeared today in the person of an Indian named St. Germaine. He formerly attended Haskell college and last year played on a Des Moines team. He weighs 190 pounds and is trying for the position of guard.

St. Germaine is a native of Oneida county. He is an all around athlete and would no doubt prove a valuable member of the university team.

Some Potatoes.

H. W. Towne who has a small truck farm a couple of miles east of the city brought to the New North office a few days since, six potatoes which ten pounds. Mr. Towne raised twenty-eight bushels on one-eighth of an acre. On some of the vines a freak growth was exhibited in the shape of goodsized potatoes growing from the vines twelve or fifteen inches up from the roots.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 10

THE SAME
EXCELLENT COMPANY
SEEN HERE
LAST SEASON
The Irish
Pawnbrokers

With the Farce Comedy Star
Triumviate
Wesley & Mack
AND
Mazie Trumbull
A COMPANY OF 25 FUN MAKERS.

Clean Farce Catchy Music
Pretty Girls Modest Dresses
NICE FOLKS LIKE IT.

GRAND
OPERA HOUSE
EARLE DOTY
presents the grand semi-revival of
THE
WORLD
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 12.
The Drama of Humanity
The Universal Success

Splendid Scenic Effects
High Type of Realism
Thrilling Situations

Bits of Local Gossip

Frank Stransky went to Chicago Monday morning.

Glenn LaPres is the new night clerk at the Rapids House.

A. J. Bolger and sister were down from Minocqua last Friday.

Olaf Holemo of Ironwood Sundayed with Rhinelander friends.

Chris Noberg is the guest of his brother, G. O. Noberg at Tomahawk.

Miss Ruby Morrison has returned from an extend visit with relatives in Antigo.

George Madson, the Neenah tailor, called on his Rhinelander customers during the week.

Max Ostrowski and wife are now comfortably settled in the Casper Faust residence.

Dr. and Mrs. A. W. Thorpe of Three Lakes Sundayed in this city with Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Converse.

Frank Broulette, representing a Minneapolis liquor house, called on the wet goods men during the week.

A band of Indians from the Flambeau reservation were in Rhinelander last Friday forenoon on a trading trip.

For Sale:—25 horses. All kinds and all prices. Call, 'phone or write Robbins Lumber Co., Rhinelander, Wis. tf.

Miss Ella McDermott left for Minneapolis Tuesday morning to remain during the winter attending school.

Horse, harness and buggy, formerly owned by Robt. Livingston, for sale by A. W. Brown, administrator. s29-o6.

Earl Riley, who is superintending logging for R. E. Riley & Sons near Star Lake, was down during the week hiring men.

Scott Hale, an Antigo man, known to many Rhinelanderites, dropped dead Saturday, in Oshkosh. He was afflicted with heart trouble.

Fred Anderle and bride returned Saturday night from their wedding tour and are now located in the Hinman home on Davenport street.

George Hilgermann and Chas. Conro departed this week for St. Louis to take in the fair. They will also spend a week in St. Paul and Minneapolis.

Mrs. A. L. Ruggles and children of Hurley arrived in the city Friday to make a visit with her sisters, Mrs. Eva Manning and Mrs. F. A. Hildebrand.

Isaac Smith, the well known camp foreman, is in the city for a few days preparatory to taking charge of one of Brown Bros.' big camps for the winter.

Each week brings an increase in the number of men at work in the woods and as yet only about one half the logging concerns have commenced operations.

George Madden of New London was in Rhinelander Saturday on his way to Mercer to accept a position as foreman over a crew of men for an Ashland logging concern.

A collection was taken up at St. Mary's church Sunday for the benefit of the Green Bay Catholic orphan asylum. Rhinelander has fourteen children in this institution.

From indigestion, aches and pains,
Your system will be free,
If you'll but take a timely drink
Of Rocky Mountain Tea.

J. J. Reardon.

Miss Leona Hodgdon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Hodgdon has been seriously ill with typhoid fever at her home on the South side, but is now reported past danger.

The Brooks & Ross Lumber Co., will log extensively this season in Gogebic county, Michigan. The firm will have camps at Sisco and Big Lakes and probably in Marenisco township.

Mrs. C. Prior is making a number of improvements on her residence property on Anderson street, including the building of additional rooms and the enlarging of the second story. When completed the place will be one of the finest on that street.

According to the Tomahawk Leader, the little daughter of John Taylor, residing at Tomahawk Junction, has been seriously injured by a vicious cow. The animal rushed at the child, hooking her in the mouth, inflicting a gash in her cheek which required thirteen stitches.

Seth Morrison was not transferred as expected, by the American Express Co., to their office at Spooner and still has charge of the Company's wagon. As a consequence Fred McDill, who was to have taken Mr. Morrison's place is again giving his attention to his newspaper route.

Miss Myrtle Oulette of Crystal Falls has accepted a position as instructor on the harp in the Royal Musical Academy at Boston and will shortly leave for that city. Miss Oulette gave a recital in this city last spring and spent about a week here with friends. She received her musical education in Europe, spending a number of years there.

Mrs. Casper Faust and children left on Monday morning's train for Oshkosh to make their future residence. Mr. Faust will follow later, intending to remain here for a few weeks looking after business interests. The Fausts are numbered among the earliest and most prominent families in Rhinelander and it is with a feeling of intense regret that their departure is noted. It is hoped they will some day return here to again make their home.

Fred Mosher resumed his journey to the East, Friday morning.

Olaf Rosen was in Ironwood, Ashland and Duluth during the week.

Miss Grace Davis, who teaches near North Crandon, Sundayed in the city.

Thos. McCormick was down from Hazelhurst for a Sunday visit with his family.

The little four-year old daughter of John Alpine, a paper mill employe, is seriously ill.

J. B. Dunnigan was up from Wausau during the week looking after the lumber trade.

Miss Lottie Dorr, teacher at Three Lakes, spent Saturday and Sunday here with her parents.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Finnegan of Kaukauna were guests Tuesday of Mrs. C. J. O'Brien in this city.

Mrs. Al. Lytle and Mrs. Hess visited this week with the former's sister, Mrs. Chas. M. Smack at Minocqua.

Rev. Father Schmitz spent a day or two of last week in Tomahawk, the guest of his friend, Father Looze.

Fred Boyce and daughter, Miss Edith of Wausau, Sundayed in this city with his brother on Mercer street.

Miss Anna Jennings was up from Pelican Lake where she is teaching and spent Sunday at her home on the South side.

John Reardon and Claude Shepard were duck hunting last week up the Little Rice river. They bagged a number of fine birds.

Mrs. John Rhodes of this city has been visiting her friends, Mr. and Wm. Howard at Spring Hill Valley, Waupaca county.

Mrs. Mark Shafer was in the city for a few hours recently on her way to her home in Sault Ste. Marie from a visit with Merrill relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Blackman of Appleton who have been in the city for three weeks in the interests of the F. R. A., left this morning

An ordinance making it a misdemeanor for boys under sixteen to use tobacco except at home, will be introduced at the next Green Bay council.

Mrs. Chas. Converse of this city and guest, Miss May Converse of Danville, Ill., visited with Dr. and Mrs. A. W. Thorpe in Three Lakes last week.

S. D. Warren and George Porter of Antigo, two well known Northwestern passenger conductors, were the guests of the former's sister, Mrs. C. J. O'Brien, Sunday.

Arthur Henning, brother of Ernest Henning of this city, is reported seriously ill in Chicago. The young man has visited in Rhinelander and has a number of friends here who hope for his speedy recovery.

For eruptions, sores, pimples, kidney and liver troubles, constipation, indigestion, use Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea. Carries new life to every part of the body. Tea or tablet form. 35 cents.

J. J. Reardon.

A. Kincaid and wife have returned from a sixteen days' outing up the "Wisconse" in the town of Newbold. They had an enjoyable trip and report fish and game plentiful. They contemplate a visit to their old home in Massachusetts this fall.

Miss Anna Swedburg has returned from Chicago where she spent a couple of weeks receiving treatment for her eyes under the care of a specialist. The treatment proved very beneficial to her. She has returned to her position at Solberg & Kolden's.

Mart Hirzel of Eagle River, democratic candidate for member of assembly, was in the city Tuesday conferring with the local leaders of his party. As is only natural, Mart, feels confident of his election. He is a good fellow but on the wrong side of the fence.

H. A. McDill, who left this city over three years ago to rough it in the west, returned home last Friday morning. Mr. McDill has been located on a timber claim near St. Mary's, Idaho, but recently sold his right to the title. He intends to remain here for an indefinite period, but will no doubt return to that country next spring.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Smith arrived in Rhinelander this week from Fort Wayne, and intend to make their home here. He has accepted a position as engineer at the Rhinelander Lighting Co.'s plant. At present they are living with Mrs. Smith's father, D. T. Matteson on Margaret street, but will shortly move into a house on the North side.

A large family of Germans, about fifteen in number, from Clintonville, were in the city Monday on their way to Elk, Wash., to engage in farming. It was learned that they had been residents of Wisconsin for several years and had made considerable money in farming. Hearing numerous stories regarding the many wonderful opportunities the West has to offer, they decided to move there with the hopes of bettering their condition.

James Larsen, who is well known to all our citizens and who with his family removed to Rhinelander two years ago, is in town for a few days. Jimmie reports the family all well and doing finely, says he likes his new location and that Pete, his son, who used to be troubled with asthma, has not had a touch of it while there. Mr. Larsen is going to paint and otherwise improve his buildings while here. We would like to see them take up their residence with us again.—Oconto Reporter.

Carl Krueger was in Minocqua Tuesday.

Fresh oysters now on sale at Frenchie's Cafe.

D. J. Cole and wife leave next week for a visit to the St. Louis fair.

Mrs. Gust. Anderson is ill with typhoid fever at St. Mary's hospital.

Fresh sweet cream, received daily, for sale at Frenchie's Cafe, Davenport street.

A display of big potatoes raised on the Robbins farm is in exhibition in Crusoe & Co.'s display window.

The ladies of St. Augustine's Guild will serve supper at the Armory Wednesday, Oct. 12. A cordial invitation is given.

Owing to the absence of Rev. A. G. Wilson there will be no services at the Congregational church Sunday. Sunday school as usual.

A lady working in the interests of the Wisconsin Children's Home Society was in Rhinelander this week soliciting funds for the organization.

A ten pound boy was born to Mrs. Carnes of Crandon at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Pat Plunkett in this city, Monday evening. All parties doing nicely.

Bert Watts returned to the city yesterday morning from the south of the state where he has been since early in the summer cooking for a Northwestern work crew.

Lulu Stanhope, St. Louis: "I used to have a horrid complexion. I took Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea and am called the prettiest girl in the city." Tea or tablets. 35 cents.

J. J. Reardon.

C. A. Carling returned yesterday afternoon from a several days business trip to Chicago and Muskegon, Mich. While in the latter city her purchased a number of pianos for his local music house.

Mrs. E. M. Kemp and daughter, Miss Francis, Mrs. Amoss and Miss Florence Bruner, who have been spending the summer at the Kemp home in this city, left Tuesday night for Chicago.

Louis Mase who has been with the Woodruff & Maguire Company at Three Lakes, has moved to Three Lakes, Washington to re-engage with the same company in the capacity of bookkeeper.

Fire destroyed the office and contents of the Mattoon Herald Monday evening. The loss is about $2500, a portion of which is covered by insurance. The Wisconsin Timber Land Co., owned the property.

Among the new comers to Rhinelander this week is Michael O'Connor of County Kurrey, Ireland, who arrived Monday morning direct from the "ould sod" and is at present staying with his cousin, Mrs. Jas. Gleason on King street.

George Stafford, an employe at the paper mill, was struck on the left hand by a falling iron, while at work Tuesday, breaking the middle finger bone. The injury is causing him a great deal of pain and will keep him from work for ten days or more.

E. L. Tait, a Northwestern freight brakeman, whose home is in Antigo, was killed Monday afternoon in a railroad wreck at Tigerton. Tait was a young man and was married about six months ago. He was known in this city.

With the exception of laying a portion of the floor and installing the machinery, the new electric light plant at Wausau stands complete. The work was in charge of the Hackworthy Construction Co. The plant cost $50,000 and is one of the finest in the state.

Cured a Comrade of Cholera Morbus and Saved His Life.

"While returning from the Grand Army encampment at Washington City in 1892, a comrade from Elgin, Ill., was taken with cholera morbus and was in a critical condition," says Mr. J. E. Houghland, of Eldon, Iowa. "I gave him Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and believe saved his life. I have been engaged for ten years in immigration work and conducted many parties to the south and west. I always carry this remedy and have used it successfully on many occasions. No person traveling or at home should be without this remedy." For sale by Anderle & Hinman.

"Prince C." Is Home.

Ed. Huntoon returned Monday after making the fair circuit in the western part of the state with "Prince C.," F. T. Coon's little pacer. While away the horse participated in race events at Rice Lake, St. Croix, New Richmond and made a very respectable showing, carrying off first money on more than one occasion. Mr. Huntoon did the driving.

Cured of Lame Back After 15 years of Suffering.

"I had been troubled with lame back for fifteen years and I found a complete recovery in the use of Chamberlain's Pain Balm," says John G. Bisher, Gilam, Ind. This liniment is also without an equal for sprains and bruises. It is for sale by Anderle & Hinman.

Notice For Bids.

The city of Rhinelander will receive bids on Oct. 20, 1904, at 8 p. m., for a 51 foot truss steel span bridge, similar to the one now across the paper mill canal. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

Oct. 6, 1904.

Gust. Swedberg City Clerk.

For Sale.

The Fuller House hotel, property, furniture, saloon stock and fixtures and everything I own in the city of Rhinelander.

F. T. Coon.

SATURDAY ENDS IT!

"THE MALLEABLE"
TRADE MARK
FIRE ALL YOUR HALL ALL YOUR ITS NON-BREAK STEEL AND MALLE ABLE.

The demonstration of "The Malleable" Range which has been the talk of the town and which has brought so many interested people to our store during the present week will positively end Saturday. If you are among the very few who have not inspected this exhibit—if you have not availed yourself of the opportunity of seeing

The
MALLEABLE
Range

in operation and tasting for yourself the good things that it cooks, you'd better hurry.

"The Malleable" is the range for homes where the best is none too good. It is not the lowest in price, but most economical.

"The Malleable" is the strongest range on earth—built on honor through of steel and malleable iron—you couldn't break it with a sledge.

It is hand-riveted—air tight; burns perfectly and cooks things as you want them, and when you want them.

It's use saves many dollars in a year.

Till Saturday night we're serving visitors with delicious hot biscuits and coffee. You're cordially invited.

FREE

To every purchaser of "The Malleable" Range this week only, we will give absolutely FREE a $7.50 set of Cooking Utensils.

FREE

Dunn & Wood Hardware Co; Rhinelander, Wis.

A MATTER OF HEALTH
ROYAL

BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure
HAS NO SUBSTITUTE

John Dorr has this week started the delivery of meats of all kinds throughout the city. He handles the best of meats, does a cash business, and brings everything to your door for selection. Give him a trial.

Cooking exhibitions are being given daily this week at Dunn & Wood's hardware store by a representative of the Malleable Steel Range Co. Hot biscuits and coffee is being served and is proving a big attraction, especially to the ladies.

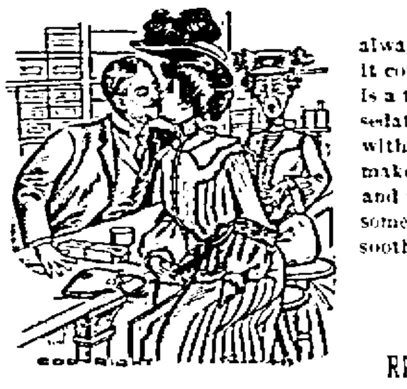
Local dealers report a steady rise in flour and say that at the present rate will reach the enormous price of $10 per barrel within three weeks. The present price is $7 per barrel and several of the wise ones are now laying in their winter's supply.

The thousands who have enjoyed McCutcheon's "Bird Center" cartoons will not fail to enjoy equally well the new game "Bird Center Etiquette" issued by the Home Game Co., 91 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. It's irresistibly funny. Send 50 cents to the above address and find out for yourselves.

A. G. Basil has sold his fruit and candy store here to James T. Rouman of Gladstone, Mich., who takes possession Monday. Mr. Rouman conducts a large candy kitchen in Gladstone and lays claim to being a first class candy maker. He intends to expend over one thousand dollars in furniture and fixtures for the local store. Mr. Basil will spend the coming winter at Business College.

"The Old Man's Favorite," M. Marquardt's new brand of cigars, has made its appearance on the local market and is proving one of the best sellers yet turned out by the above manufacturer. The label is after Mr. Marquardt's design and consists of an elegant half tone of the "Old Man" himself, it is indeed very attractive. For over twelve years the old gentleman has been located in Rhinelander engaged in the building of high grade cigars and has worked up not only a splendid trade in this city but in all the neighboring towns as well within fifty miles radius.

Calumet
Baking
Powder
A wonderful powder of rare merit and unrivaled strength.



A DISCRIMINATING MAN

always learns which is the best when it comes to drinking beer. Pure beer is a tonic and an invigorator. The sedative properties of hops combined with the healthful qualities of malt makes it a food as well as a tonic and nerve medicine. When you need something for an appetizer or nerve soother, try Rhinelander beer.

TRY OUR MALT TONIC.
IT BUILDS YOU UP.

RHINELANDER BREWING CO.

Coal Coal
COLDER

Then you will wish you had your bins full of coal.

We have a large stock of the very best coal that money can buy and are prepared to fill orders on short notice.

Try a ton of our Washed Egg Coal for your Range or Furnace.

It is better and cheaper than wood.

J. H. QUEAL & CO.
RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN
PHONE 72

Everything in
School Supplies

From a Pencil to a Text Book can be secured at the store of

BRONSON, Stationer

YOUR CUFFS

When Laundered by US are returned to you shaped. THEY WON'T CRACK NOR WRINKLE when you bend them to put in the buttons.

RHINELANDER STEAM LAUNDRY, 'Phone 93-1
OPPOSITE ARMORY

NEW NORTH.

Rhinelander Printing Co.

RHINELANDER. - WISCONSIN

Limited marriages may be all right. What about the offspring that is left over?

If sour milk is the elixir of life, many people will think the cure worse than the disease.

Vesuvius can't be charged with a disposition to join the forces of Gen. Apathy, anyway.

It seems to be Orloff with that general who failed to carry out Kuropatkin's orders at Liaoyang.

Joaquin Miller is boring for oil in Texas and expects to become a millionaire. That is almost as good as being a poet.

Justice Phelps, of Lee, Mass, who fined the British diplomat, has sprung into fame as America's foremost tail-twister.

In four states—Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Idaho—women possess the right to vote on equal terms with men at all elections.

In regard to conducting a winter campaign the Japanese will consult their own convenience and not the wishes of the Russians.

Mrs. Pat Campbell shopped in a low-neck gown in New York and still theatrical managers try to tell us that business is brisk.

It may be that Kuropatkin's scheme is merely to fall back until he can meet his reenforcements before they have had time to get homesick.

As a rapid reducer of population a Kentucky feud is pretty efficient, but it does not begin to compare with the average railroad disaster.

After two consecutive cold summers with an arctic winter sandwiched in between, the "averaging up" theory may safely be retired from further service.

Police Commissioner McAdoo, of New York, says it's no offense for women to smoke in automobiles. He probably regards it as a case of olfactory self-defense.

The Hermit of Mount Athos with much ceremony has conferred his blessing upon Admiral Skrydloff's fleet at Vladivostok. This ought to shoo the torpedoes away.

Official estimates are made that last year there were issued in this country, or to people about to come here, more than 100,000 spurious certificates of naturalization.

By confining himself to looking wise and accepting the suggestions of his best generals, Grand Duke Nicholas may yet fool his critics and acquire lasting fame as a military genius.

In distributing honors for the successes at Liaoyang it would be the part of magnanimity for Oyama to bestow at least a word of acknowledgment on the Russian general, Orloff.

If China ever does win her independence she will be quite able to take care of Manchuria herself and to maintain her supremacy over Thibet or any other territory which she is suppose to control.

The czar is reported to be dissatisfied with the military management of Gen. Kuropatkin. However, the czar is also probably conscious of the inexpedience of swapping horses while crossing a river.

The time seems to have come when all the interests of humanity call for Gen. Stoessel to make a virtue of necessity and by surrendering to his foe without further resistance, saving useless waste of life.

The spellbinders' greatest days have now arrived. They have gone to campaign headquarters, gotten their assignments, with the money they need, and their voices will soon be heard in cities, towns, villages and at every cross roads. They will tell the voters how to save the country from ruin by following in the way they point out. The pictures they will draw will be in either the brightest or in the darkest colors, either all sunshine or all clouds. They know their business and have made themselves masters of the art of stump oratory. Welcome the spellbinders.

It cannot be said that we are a pastoral people. For the first time in the history of the country the value of United States exports of manufactured goods has this year exceeded that of agricultural products. For a long time America has been regarded as the granary of the world, a vast farm with storehouse attached upon which the artisans of Europe might draw indefinitely. Europe was making things while we were raising things. It is significant that in 1904 the United States has excelled in manufactures her previous efforts in food-producing.

There is something in the middle west which tells that there is not so much pretense as is to be found in certain quarters of the east. There is the unassuming power which counts for so much. The man in shirtsleeves is everywhere. Like the great western Illinois general, Grant, the idea of persuading people that you are a soldier by wearing a glittering uniform does not enter the head. Funston is a latter-day instance of this and has accomplished greater things than many of those more particular about the minor details. It is this way in every walk of life.

A recent dispatch dated from Paris states that there is a strong and growing official feeling in the French capital that France, Great Britain and the United States should endeavor to avert the danger of Japan's victory being so great that she may become the dominating power in the far east. It is said to be quite likely that, French sympathy being with Russia, there is such a feeling as reported, but it will have no influence either in England or the United States, the people of both these countries having no disposition or desire to interpose any obstacle to Japan's success.

A WEEK'S HISTORY

The Important Happenings of a Week Briefly Told.

IN ALL PARTS OF THE UNION

All the Latest News of Interest from Washington, From the East, the West and the South.

THE LATEST FOREIGN DISPATCHES

FROM WASHINGTON.

Hon. Alton B. Parker has assumed personal and absolute charge of the democratic national campaign.

President's Roosevelt's signature to a letter addressed to Michael Donnelly and published in the Miners' Magazine of Denver, official organ of the Western Federation of Miners, is declared a forgery by the president. The authorities are seeking the guilty persons.

It has been decided by the democratic national committee to abandon the plan of establishing western headquarters.

The document in denunciation of union labor, published in a western mines journal, signed "Theodore Roosevelt," stirred up considerable excitement before its true character and origin were traced to a satirical editorial in the New York Evening Post.

All of the seamen employed on the great lakes, numbering upwards of 10,000, will have their wages advanced from 10 to 25 per cent.

Hon. Henry C. Payne, postmaster general, was stricken with heart trouble and his friends are gravely concerned.

THE EAST.

The police justice in Massachusetts who fined the secretary of the British embassy has been summoned to Boston. He says he will apologize if he did wrong.

In the will of the late Mrs. Sarah Potter, of Boston, public bequests aggregating over $1,000,000 were made, the largest being a gift of $250,000 to the city of New Bedford.

Serious injury to 12 men was caused by the explosion of gas in the Peck shaft of the Mount Jessup colliery, at Peckville, Pa.

As a result of a recent inquiry, three aldermen and four former aldermen, of Buffalo, N. Y., have been indicted on the charge of receiving bribes.

The city of Milwaukee was chosen as the meeting place for 1906 by the ninth biennial convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, which adjourned in Buffalo, N. Y.

Judge Phelps and Gov. Bates, of Massachusetts, have apologized to Great Britain and Hugh Gurney, secretary of the British embassy, for the latter's arrest, but suggest that the diplomat be recalled.

The author of "Old Black Joe," Milton G. Barlow, one of the oldest negro minstrels in the country, died in New York of cancer of the throat.

Samuel Archer and James Oscar Webb, negroes, were hanged in Philadelphia. Webb was executed for the murder of his wife and her mother in June, 1902, and Archer for killing a policeman.

The 1905 session of the National Fraternal congress will be held at Mackinac Island. F. A. Falkenburg, of Denver, was elected president.

By an accident in a coal mine Thomas W. Williams, a mining contractor of Wilkesbarre, Pa., and brother of Former Congressman M. B. Williams, was killed.

At its closing session the Catholic eucharist congress at New York denounced the French government for persecuting religious orders.

The new United States battleship Connecticut, which is said to be the largest and most powerful vessel in the navy, was launched successfully in New York.

Paralysis caused the death of Charles Y. Yeaton, a former wealthy inventor, in the New York home of the incurables, where he was a charity patient.

United States Senator George Frisbie Hoar, of Massachusetts, died at his home in Worcester. The end came peacefully, after a long period of unconsciousness.

WEST AND SOUTH.

The grand jury at Little Falls, Minn., indicted Mrs. Kate Miner for murder in the first degree. She is charged with having killed her husband on June 23 last by beating him with a club while he slept.

In Chicago the grand jury indicted Engineer Hoxie, Conductor Casper and Brakeman Wright, of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois road, for manslaughter in connection with the Doremus Sunday school excursion wreck at Glenwood, Ill., on July 18, in which 18 persons were killed and over 100 injured.

The well-known actress, Miss Estelle Mortimer, a member of the "Bird Center" company, playing in Kansas City, Mo., died suddenly of a complication of diseases. She was 52 years of age, and had supported many prominent actors during her stage career.

The National Fraternal congress is in session in St. Louis. Official reports show a net increase in membership in the various orders for the past year of 283,290; number of deaths, 22,320; amount paid in death benefits, $33,177,896.

Municipal Court Judge C. D. Woodward, of Montpelier, Vt., hanged himself on a wall peg in his office. He left a letter stating that his action was taken because his enemies were seeking the downfall of himself and his family.

Several valuable paintings of the czar on exhibition in the Russian section of the Varied Industries building, at the world's fair, were destroyed by unknown vandals.

Grief at the death of Edward Hartman, whom he had accidentally shot, drove George Brown, of Chicago, insane, and he was picked up in the streets of Peoria, Ill., a raving maniac.

The somewhat famous criminal, Alonzo J. Whiteman, who was arrested in St. Louis on a charge of forgery and was being taken to Buffalo, N. Y., by detectives, jumped from the fast mail and escaped.

A prominent real estate dealer, E. J. Lewis, is missing from Wheaton, Ill., and is alleged to be short in his accounts $41,000, and to have sold worthless mortgages.

Eighth Michigan congressional district democrats placed in nomination for congress Henry J. Patterson, of St. Johns.

The trans-Mississippi commercial congress will hold its fifteenth annual session at St. Louis October 25 to 29.

In Chicago Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston took command of the department of the lakes, relieving Gen. Fred D. Grant, who goes to New York.

Burglars blew open the post office safe at Sullivan, Mo., and about $1,000 in money and stamps were taken.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The noted author, Lafcadio Hearn, died at Tokio, Japan, of heart trouble.

Russian mines sunk two torpedo boats and a steamer of the Japanese fleet off Port Arthur, according to a report received in Vladivostok. It is stated that a Japanese cruiser also was badly damaged.

Refugees who have arrived in Chefoo state that the Japanese losses in the recent land attack on Port Arthur were 7,000, against 500 or 600 for the Russians. Three captured forts were abandoned by the Japanese because of the Russian fire.

John Pound, alderman, and chairman of the London (Eng.) General Omnibus company, limited, was chosen lord mayor of London for the ensuing year.

Retirement of the main Russian army to the north of Mukden has taken place, and the southern approaches of the city have been carefully mined.

An important point, Da Pass, or Ta Pass, southeast of Mukden, was captured by the Japanese, who have assumed the offensive. Little resistance was met.

LATER NEWS.

The Santa Fe depot at Trinidad, Colo., was washed away by floods and much other damage done.

While suffering from heat Edw. Drescher, of Caldwell, Texas, was nearly killed by red ants.

The business men of Lattimer, Ia., have declared a boycott on the Methodist church of that village.

The bologna sausage makers' union of New York have decided to strike.

Because of homesickness Miss Fannie Parkhurst of Chicago committed suicide.

Postmaster General Payne is critically ill at Washington.

Secretary Hay will remain in the cabinet if President Roosevelt is reelected.

A bull near Danby, Wis., charged a freight engine and, falling back upon the track, derailed six cars. Traffic was delayed six hours.

From a reliable source the Associated Press hears that sharp fighting has occurred near Mukden, resulting in the Japanese driving in General Kuropatkin's outposts.

Unrest is increasing among the natives in South Chili, North Honan and West Shan-tung districts of China, according to a New York Herald district from Peking.

Colorado labor trouble seriously decreases out of gold and silver.

Gov. Bates' action in publishing Gurney case correspondence annoys British ambassador and state department.

Chief Engineer Wallace of the Panama canal commission says sea level ditch would give best results.

Harry Lehr gives a dog party at Newport and it ends in many cat and dog fights.

Joe Gans and Joe Wolcott fight 20 rounds at San Francisco to a draw.

While seining for fish in Monona county, Iowa, George Bonham and his brother became entangled in the seine and were drowned.

Carrie Nation was placed in jail at Wichita, Kan., for attempting to smash the wholesale liquor house of Mahon & Co.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to hold up the gambling house of J. H. Slattery, at Silverton, Colo. In the melee John Loftus, an employe, was killed.

Joseph Watson, colored, is sentenced to hang at Hartford, Conn., Nov. 17. This is the first hanging in the state.

In a quarrel over a 10 cent loan at Kershaw, S. C., John Morrison shot and killed Willie Floyd.

Two hundred coal miners at Springfield, Ill., struck for an increase of wages.

William Vernon Harcourt, the liberal leader of England, is dead.

The Chicago & Rock Island railroad has secured control of the Chicago & Alton.

Burglars secured $200 from the post-office at Rosemount, Pa.

Joe Jefferson announces that he has retired from the stage.

In a boxing match at West Bergen, N. J., J. C. Peters dies in the ring.

The battleships Georgia and Nebraska will be launched during October.

The czar of Russia donates $20,000,000 from his own fortune to carry on the war.

Floods in New Mexico cost at least a dozen lives, much property is destroyed and hundreds of persons are homeless.

Floor on which are seated 200 persons collapses at Adams, Mass., when church cornerstone-laying is in progress; many are injured.

Advices received by the Russian general staff are to the effect that a check has been put upoff the advance of the Japanese to the westward of Mukden and shows that the movement is considered to be of little importance.

Secretary Hitchcock discloses gigantic extent of Western land frauds and the thoroughness with which they have been broken up.

J. E. Stevens and his family, consisting of three women and a child and the Villereal family of four are reported to have been drowned in the flood at Watrous, N. M.

TWIN CITY MARKETS.

Minneapolis, Oct. 1.

Wheat—No. 1 northern, $1.16; No. 2 northern, $1.14; Dec., $1.13¼. Oats—No. 3 white, 29c. Corn—No. 3, 41c. Rye—No. 2, 70c. Barley—No. 2, 41c. Flax—$1.25. Butter—Creamery, extras, 17@18c; creamery, firsts, 14@15c; dairy, fancy, 13@14c. Poultry—Turkeys, 9@10c; chickens, 7@8c. Hay—Uplands, fancy, $8.50.

St. Paul, Oct. 1.

Cattle—Steers, $4.50@5.50; cows, $2.00@4.00. Hogs—$5.50@6.01. Sheep—muttons, $1.00; lambs, $5.01.

BRITISH LEADER DIES SUDDENLY

CLOSE OF LIFE OF SIR WILLIAM VERNON-HARCOURT.

FOUND DEAD IN HIS ROOM

He Was a Prominent Figure in Politics of Great Britain for Nearly Forty Years—Regret at His Death Universal.

London, Oct. 3.—Sir William Vernon-Harcourt, "the finest political gladiator of his age," died very suddenly Saturday at Nuneham Park, near Oxford, the county seat which he recently inherited from his nephew. Only his wife, a daughter of the late John Lothrop Motley, the historian and former American minister to Great Britain, was with him. When Sir William went to bed Friday night he seemed fairly well, though he had been suffering from a slight chill Saturday morning when he was called he replied cheerily: "In a short time." Later a servant entered the room and found Sir William lying dead on his bed His son, Lewis Vernon-Harcourt, member of parliament for the Rossendale division of Lancashire, was hastily summoned from London.

The remains of the late Sir William Vernon-Harcourt will be buried at Nuneham on Thursday.

News Causes Sensation.

Sir William Vernon-Harcourt became the liberal leader in the house of commons on Mr. Gladstone's retirement in 1894, and held that position until February last, when he announced his intention of retiring from parliament Among all classes in the United Kingdom, regardless of party, the unexpected news caused a sensation and genuine regret. The somewhat pathetic announcement in March last of his intended retirement had prepared the public for Sir William's eventual disappearance from the active arena of political strife, but there had been no whisper that his stalwart constitution had been radically impaired by nearly 40 years of fierce parliamentary strife.

SIR WILLIAM VERNON-HARCOURT

Cause of His Retirement.

The general opinion expressed in the biographies appearing is that Sir William Vernon-Harcourt never quite got over the action of Mr. Gladstone in selecting Lord Rosebery, instead of himself, as his successor, and since Harcourt gave up the liberal leadership in the house of commons, after a dispute with the younger premier, he had not taken open part in the councils of the party, though he remained a powerful, inner influence, being as much feared politically as liked personally.

The hospitality displayed by Sir William Vernon-Harcourt and his wife to the latter's fellow countrymen and the interest they took in all American questions have been proverbial in England for many years.

His Career.

Sir William George Granville Vernon Harcourt was born October 14, 1827. Educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1851, he was called to the bar. He entered political life in 1858, when he made an unsuccessful contest for the Kirkcaldy burghs. In 1866 he was appointed queen's counsel and was returned to the house of commons for the city of Oxford in the liberal interest in 1868. He was appointed solicitor general in November, 1873, on which occasion he was knighted. When Gladstone returned to power in May, 1880, Sir William Harcourt was nominated secretary of state for the home department. He went out of office in June, 1885, but in January, 1886, he was made chancellor of the exchequer.

Report Is Received.

Washington, Oct. 3.—The state department has received, through the department of justice, a report upon the investigation made by officials of the United States district attorney's office, of Massachusetts, into the Gurney incident at Lee, involving the arrest and fining of the British secretary. The department deems it inexpedient to make this report public at present.

Illinois Town Suffers by Fire.

Peoria, Ill., Oct. 3.—The town of Chillicothe, 22 miles north of here, was partially destroyed by fire Sunday night. At midnight the fire was still raging, and it was feared that the entire business portion of the place would be wiped out One block of buildings had already been destroyed. The loss cannot be estimated at present, but probably amounts to $75,000.

Closes State Building.

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 3.—Gov. Richard Yates has ordered the Illinois building at the world's fair closed during the time designated as Illinois week, because of the conflict of dates with the state fair in this city.

At a recent concert in Warsaw, the hall was suddenly invaded by spiders, which, attracted by the sound of a violin, came from cracks and crannies in the building. The other lovers of music left.

Varnished walls in the bathroom and halls are easily washed off and it costs little, either money, time or trouble to varnish them.

Harvard's oldest graduate, Rev. Joseph Cross, of Lawrence, Mass., is 96 years of age.

WHAT PEARY MAY FIND.

"Lieut. Peary Expects to Start on Another Exploration Trip, with the North Pole as His Objective Point, in a Few Months."—News Item.

FLOOD VICTIMS ARE NUMEROUS

A DOZEN PERSONS DROWNED IN NEW MEXICO.

PROPERTY LOSS ENORMOUS

Little Towns of Valence and Los Lentes Are Completely Washed Away—Several Hundred Families Homeless.

Las Vegas, N. M., Oct. 3.—Half the town of Watrous was destroyed by the flood and at least 12 persons were drowned. Among these were the three children of J. E. Stevens, Felix Villireal, his wife, two sisters and several children, and O. F. Porter. J. E. Stevens and his wife escaped and have been brought here. They are in a critical condition. Many persons were rescued from trees and housetops. The greatest damage was around the junction of Mora and Sapelloire creeks. The rock crusher, the great iron bridge and much track at Watrous were washed away.

River Forms New Channel.

The Gallinas river formed a new channel here. In the Gallinas canyon the dams of the Agua Pura company broke, bringing a terrific flood on the city. The Montezuma hot springs track went out in many places. Half a dozen bridges were destroyed and the Montezuma bath houses were partly carried away. For two blocks on Bridge street every business house was flooded.

One hundred thousand dollars will not cover the loss to the town, and the railroad loss is equal to that of recent floods in Arizona. From Santa Rosa comes a report of the loss of the great iron bridge of the Rock Island road and much track.

Two Towns Washed Away.

Albuquerque, N. M., Oct. 3.—Reports from the floods in the Rio Grande valley above and below this city are coming in. The towns of Valence and Los Lentes were completely washed away and several hundred families are homeless. The river swung to the east, cut a new channel and poured a torrent through the two towns. No lives were lost. The Barela suburb of this city suffered the most, about 50 houses being destroyed. Ignacio Gutierrez, a commissioner of Sandeval county, telephoned that the damage at Los Cordales and Alameda, above the city will amount to several hundred thousand dollars.

WHITE MAN LYNCHED.

Jail at Kershaw, S. C., Stormed by a Mob, and Murderer Is Hanged.

Kershaw, S. C., Oct. 3.—The first lynching of a white man ever reported in South Carolina took place Saturday night, when John Morrison, who killed Will Floyd, was taken from jail by an enraged mob of citizens and lynched. Morrison shot and killed Floyd because Floyd refused to give him change for ten cents. Trouble was feared as soon as the crime became known and troops were coming on a special train to guard the jail. Morrison had a bad record. He had killed three men.

Declines the Honor.

Vanceburg, Ky., Oct. 3.—Hon. Samuel J. Pugh, nominated for congress by the republicans of the Ninth district, has published a letter declining the honor.

Famous Actor Bereaved.

Keene, N. H., Oct. 3.—Mrs. Denman Thompson, wife of the actor and author of the Old Homestead, died at her home in West Swanzey Sunday.

Store Burned.

Middlesboro, Ky., Oct. 3.—Fire destroyed the store of Jacob Goodfriend & Co., and also the store of H. Stopinski. Loss, $50,000.

Wounded in Bags.

In the German navy wounded sailors are put into bags when they have to be carried up ladders or lowered through narrow hatchways to reach the hospital.

Ancient Mosaic Map.

A map of Jerusalem in Mosaic has been found in Palestine and is said to be over 1,500 years old.

American Railroad Travel.

On American railroads annually 675,000,000 passengers are carried 21,500,000,000 miles.

HEROIC BATTLE FOR LIFE

POSTMASTER GENERAL PAYNE'S CONDITION CRITICAL.

After Hard Day's Struggle, Physicians Are Hopeful That Patient May Yet Recover.

Washington, Oct. 3.—After a bad night in which his condition continued extremely grave, Postmaster General Payne had a sinking spell at five o'clock Sunday morning. Dr. Grayson was at his bedside and rallied the patient, but a second spell occurred about seven o'clock which was so severe that Dr. Grayson summoned Dr. Magruder. The two physicians employed heroic measures for an hour. For awhile it was feared the end was imminent, but the heart action finally responded gratifyingly. About ten o'clock Dr. Osler arrived from Baltimore. He and Dr. Rixey joined Drs. Magruder and Grayson in a general consultation.

Another sinking spell occurred about noon, followed by a rally. Shortly after two o'clock the relatives, who were at luncheon in the apartment downstairs, were summoned to the sickroom, and a moment later Rev. Dr. Smith, rector of St. John's Episcopal church, arrived at Mr. Payne's bedside, when short prayers were had. This aroused the gravest apprehension. It was explained that Mr. Payne had a sinking spell and that the minister was called at the request of Mrs. Payne when she reached her husband's bedside. The physicians resorted to stimulants and restoratives, and again the heart action yielded to treatment. The bulletin subsequently issued showed the remarkable rallying power of the sick man, and momentarily relieved the tension so strongly felt throughout the day, but the fear of a recurrence of the sinking spells still remained.

President Roosevelt called about one o'clock in the afternoon and had a talk with the attending physicians, gaining from them an accurate knowledge of Mr. Payne's condition at that time. It was found necessary to administer the heart remedies in larger doses than upon any previous day. Heretofore the heart has yielded to moderate doses. It also was stated that Mr. Payne earlier in the day had had some trouble in breathing and that at times he would cry out because of difficulty to get his breath. Private Secretary Whitney gave out a statement dated 4:30 p. m., saying: "Postmaster general conscious and takes nourishment readily. Decided improvement in last hour." At six p. m. the physicians stated that he had asked for something to eat, and that when it was given to him he retained it. They spoke optimistically of his improvement, saying he appeared better and stronger.

Earthquake in Italy.

Rome, Oct. 3.—A strong shock of earthquake was experienced Sunday in the south of Italy, accompanied by floods of rain. The greatest force of the earthquake was felt in Calabria. Three houses fell at Sojlla, and many others were rendered unsafe.

To Consider Divorce Question.

Boston, Oct. 3.—Divorce as a bar to remarriage will be the great question to be considered at the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal church, which will meet in this city next Wednesday.

Ex-Congressman Dead.

Monongahela, Pa., Oct. 3.—Hon. George V. Lawrence is dead, aged 89. He served many terms in the state legislature and three terms in congress, and was one of the most popular men in the state.

Revolutionist Leader Slain.

Buenos Ayres, Oct. 3.—It is rumored that Gen. Basil Munoz, leader of the Uruguayan revolutionists, has been shot by his former followers.

Is Getting Well.

Walmer Castle, Kent, Oct. 3.—Lady Curzon is making good progress towards recovery.

Not What She Thought.

Boarder—I found something in my bedroom last night, madam, and—

Landlady (indignantly)—There's no such a thing in the hoose. You must hae brocht it wi' you.

Boarder (coolly)—I was going to say, madam, that I found a sovereign in my bedroom last night, and I won't dispute your word as to my having brought it with me, so I'll keep it.—Tit-Bits.

Very Often.

A careless word will sometimes make a woman as unhappy as an ill-fitting dress.—Puck.

HARD FIGHTING AT PORT ARTHUR

RUSSIANS SEEK TO REGAIN CONTROL OF WATER SUPPLY.

JAPS STILL IN POSSESSION

Loss on Both Sides Reported Heavy—Kuropatkin Said to Have Been Successful in Checking Kuroki's Advance.

Chefoo, Oct. 3.—Severe fighting, the Russians being the aggressors, occurred September 28 and 29 on the west shore of Liaoti promontory, near Pigeon bay, according to a report brought by Chinese who left Port Arthur September 30. The Russians already apparently are attempting to capture the heavy guns which the Japanese have mounted in that vicinity. The Russians were in considerable force and they made several sorties, dragging field artillery with them. They were unsuccessful, however. Three junks with 160 coolies arrived here Sunday. They left Port Arthur because they were forced to carry the wounded and bury the dead. They say that the Russians lost heavily during the attacks of September 19 and 23, but the Japanese loss was much heavier. Several of the Chinese who were employed in carrying dead say that the dead were so numerous that they were unable to form anything like an estimate of the number who fell in attacking and defending the supplementary forts near Itz mountain.

Try to Recover Lost Positions.

Tokio, Oct. 3.—The Russians are reported to be desperately endeavoring to retake their lost positions, including Fort Kuropatkin, in the hope of restoring the water supply of Port Arthur. They are said to have repeatedly assaulted the Japanese after shelling from neighboring forts and batteries. The Japanese continue to hold the positions. Both sides are said to have suffered severely. The newly mounted heavy Japanese guns are said to command the entire harbor. The position of the remnant of the Russian Port Arthur fleet is said to be precarious and it is believed the vessels must soon emerge or be destroyed.

General Engagement Expected.

Advices from Manchuria are to the effect that the Japanese and Russian outposts and scouts continue in close contact south, southeast and east of Mukden. Skirmishes are occurring daily and an aggressive general action is expected soon. It is believed that the general engagement will take place near Tie pass and that Gen. Kuropatkin is holding Mukden and positions along the Hun river merely to temporarily check the Japanese advance.

Kuroki's Advance Checked.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 3.—Gen. Sakharoff, chief of staff to Gen. Kuropatkin, reports that the entire Japanese flanking movement east of Bentsiaputze has received a serious check. He states that the Cossack brigades have stopped the Japanese advance toward Yangsingtung and Fengtaipu.

West of Mukden and 26 miles down the Hun river the Japanese have been temporarily driven out from Tschantan and 17 supply boats have been burned. This shows that the Japanese are using the river to bring up supplies and that their operations are being opposed, they not having succeeded in approaching nearer than Tschantan along the line of the Hun river.

First Stage of War Over.

Mukden, Oct. 3. — The prolonged activity on both sides, emphasizing a new situation, clearly shows that the battle of Liaoyang was rightfully described as the end of the first stage of the war, making necessary the adoption of new tactics by the Japanese and rehabilitation in order to meet the proved fact that if the Russians are caught in a decisive conflict it must be on their own ground and terms and with their full knowledge. It is therefore supposed that the Japanese are intrenching, but it is not improbable that they will still attempt a flanking movement east. The contest has reached a stage possessing whatever dignity is due in war to antagonists having the highest mutual respect and has entered upon the more serious application of the uncertain war period. It is notable that both armies have ceased recriminations or attempts to make capital from unconvincing and discredited stories of torture and the use of illegitimate weapons and also the misuse of the white and Red Cross flgs, while the petty treatment of prisoners has disappeared and there is a more liberal interpretation of the exigencies of the conflict.

It is estimated that 10,000 Chinese refugees are now at Mukden, but the natives appear unintelligent. In view of the possibilities of the situation, the native authorities are storing grain outside the fighting line preparing against famine, though such a state of affairs would necessarily be restricted on account of the abundance of the crops.

The aspect of Mukden and its environs is now one of dust and desolation. The natives have fled and the wooden parts of their houses have been used for firewood.

Pays Another $500,000.

St. Louis, Oct. 3.—Another semi-monthly payment of $500,000 on the $4,600,000 government loan was made Saturday by the management of the Louisiana Purchase exposition. The total amount paid up to date is $3,408,149.

The taste of wine is often spoiled by the quality of the cork used in bottling. A French expert, F. Bordas, has shown that the deterioration of the cork is caused by bacteria in the tree. He recommends the sterilizing of all corks with heat and steam.

The Rev. A. Tighe Gregory, LL. B., vicar of Bawdsey and curate of Ramshott, Suffolk, has for 57 years taken three full services with sermons every Sunday. Even now, at the age of 85, he cycles or drives seven miles to his second church.

Life of the Little Tots of the Mikado's Empire

Douglas Sladen, Author of "Queer Things About Japan," Writes of Child Life There.

SURELY no child in Japan ever wished to be grown-up, and no little girl in a moment of discontent ever heard from her mother's lips the catch phrase, "Your good time's coming, my child." For no grown-up woman in Japan ever does have a good time until she is too old to enjoy it. I think it was Sir Rutherford Alcock who first made the remark that Japan was the paradise of babies, and from the day you set foot on the original of the famous willow-pattern plate to the day you sigh your Sayonara to sacred Fuji, as you leave Yokohama bay, you realize the truth of his remark.

When I first drove through a native city in Japan, I thought that every other shop was a toy-shop, and I never could have believed that the world contained so many children, for nothing is too young to play on the mikado's highway in Japan. Doll-like girls of a few years old, dressed exactly like their little mothers except for their gayer clothes and fantastically shaven heads, carry yellow-faced babies of a few months old, tied on to their backs, while they play ingenious games with gorgeous balls made of scarlet and gold silk, or dart about on their high wooden clogs after the falling shuttlecock, which they will send bounding up again over the tops of their paper homes with a wooden battledore decorated on one side with the gaudily painted head of a woman of the Yoshiwara.

But I soon learned that the streets were full of babies because the houses were all empty. No one in the real Japan ever saw a baby sleeping in a cot while its mother was working or being driven in a go-cart. They sleep with their little heads wobbling about on their mothers' or older sisters' backs, and learn to sit on their feet with their bent knees under them before they can stand, and I soon began to distinguish the real toy shops, which are more numerous than in any other country in the world, from the shops which sold the toy-like furniture and miniature household utensils used for the grown-up dolls' houses.

I have never seen a little girl nursing or playing with her doll in Japan as one sees dolls played with in America. Dolls are kept as household treasures in iron safes, and are taken out on special festivals. They represent historical and mythological characters, and are certainly not things to be hugged and loved. The reason for this may be that a tiny girl never has her back to spare for her doll, as she always has to carry about a baby brother or sister. Babies are always carried on the back in Japan, and not in the arms except by the very wealthy classes, so the little girls have no chance of imitating their mothers in their treatment of their dolls, for they never see her kiss her baby or hug it up in her arms as American mothers do.

JAPANESE CHILDREN AT PLAY.

IN A KYOTA PARK.

There are hundreds of street professionals who make good livings in Japan by amusing children. There are street theatricals acted by children for children, realistic and wonderful storytellers, acrobats and gaily-dressed tumblers, clever workers in black magic such as fire-eaters and snake-charmers, and perhaps, best of all, toy-makers who will, while you wait, blow out a junk in full sail from a piece of wheat-paste on the end of a pipe, and the ever popular peddling cook, who allows children to cook for themselves for the tenth part of a penny some strange concoction in a dish of boiling sesame oil, and endless others which I cannot remember.

But to see child-life in its perfection in Japan you must go to the temples. In the courts of the house of Buddha holiday-attired children swarm like hiving bees, as gorgeous as Red Admiral butterflies in their rich brocades and crimson obis. It is there that you see the best toy-shops, both for girls and boys, and it is there, under the shade of the sacred temple trees, that their little parents seem to have left their small cares and responsibilities of life behind them in their paper homes and are children again, not only in heart, but in deeds.

But these endless temple-fairs and festivals, where the western world for many years learns strange lessons in the simple pleasures of life and in the peace which flows from gentle hearts, are, alas! gradually growing fewer and fewer, for board schools will not permit almost as many holidays in the year as there are saints' days in the Catholic calendar. In the real Japan children never went to school. They were taught at home. But it would be wrong to give the impression that, though they live in their streets where they are protected from all dangers by dozens of strange little charms, they receive no proper home training. Perhaps no other children in the world ever did receive such a strict home training or were educated so carefully as the children of vanishing Japan. For although the majority of girls knew only a few of the Chinese characters of their alphabet, every boy and girl knew the ancient as well as modern history of their nation, and all its rich folk lore. Children often accompanied their parents to the theater, and there they had very vividly imprinted on their minds all the classical dramas and historical tragedies of their literature. History before the days of schools were also taught by card playing, and the Famous One Hundred Poems of the classics, known as the Hiyaki-nin, which is the household Bible of Japan, was learnt by games of proverbs. The courage of children, especially boys, was tested by the telling of thrilling ghost stories in eerie places or in the half-light round the hibachi on winter nights. Little girls had famous examples recorded to them of filial piety and obedience by the story of some virtuous daughter, who sold herself to a life of misery to save her parents from starvation. But the most important part of a child's education was its lesson in etiquette. Etiquette was so far-reaching that a little child had to begin its education before it could walk; very early did girls have to learn the special teachings for women, called Washoka-Mebel-Bunko, which by their nature were qualified to rob a mother of her child's heart. Teachers of the various etiquettes visited the houses of the middle classes, the etiquette of the Solemn Tea-Ceremony, of flower arranging, of domestic and social life, were some of the most important. Only girls of the humbler classes learned music, singing, and dancing. The koto was the only instrument permitted in the houses of the upper classes.

In Japan there is a very hard and fast line drawn between the moral training and the education of boys and girls. You seldom see boys and girls playing in the streets together. If you do, you will notice that when a boy loses in a game his face receives a dab of paint. When a little girl loses she sticks a straw in her hair.

At the different festivals for boys and girls the mark of sex is easily distinguishable. On the days of the boys' festival the whole city lies under a heaven of floating carps made of hollow gaily-painted paper. Every street is lined with bamboo poles, from which carp fly out into the breeze like flags to testify the fact that the Japanese man-child is capable of fighting its way up-stream against all the adverse currents of life. On the day of the girls' festival every stall and shop groans under the burden of solemn faced dolls.

If you asked a little boy in Japan what his highest ambition in life was he would tell you to die for his emperor. A little girl would say: To observe the teachings of the seven sages, so that she might be a submissive daughter to her father, a submissive wife to her husband, a submissive daughter-in-law to her husband's parents, and, last of all, a submissive mother to her eldest son if she was left a widow. DOUGLAS SLADEN.

Sure Sign.

"I know she is a young wife," whispered the matron with the prune jar.

"Why so?" asked her friend.

"She actually thinks she can bake a pudding like the illustration on the package."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Millinery Modes of Autumn

BIRDS and wings of every description are being worn this month; indeed, some of the models seen seem to be nothing but a mass of birds or wings. Pigeons appear to be the favorite bird, and have somewhat taken the place of small, rare birds. Ospreys and coque feathers are also pressed into service. The osprey that the general public can afford to buy is only an imitation of the real thing.

I think with a new hat and one or two dainty accessories we can manage to exist without new autumn garments, always provided we have a cosy wrap for chilly evenings. But headgear is an absolute necessity. None of us will buy straw, unless it be a plait mixed with cloth; the newest fabric is a chiffon plait which, as far as appearance goes, might be of silk or straw. It is a beautifully light and soft substance, which twists into most delightful shapes.

I do not think there is anything particularly new to record in the matter of toques except that they are wide in front, the width often being arrived at by wide-spread wings. The three-cornered hat is gaining daily in favor in large as well as in small sizes. They are just now principally composed of beaver or felt. I think the three-cornered hat is always a pretty fashion, and it harmonizes well with the Directoire coat, especially when adorned with fancy braid or cords and cockades. We saw a good many of these last year, but they promise to be popular again.

I have seen a charming three-cornered hat in mulberry-red felt, the brim edged with velvet of a brighter shade of cockade, from which emanated an upstanding osprey, about four inches high. This kind of brush will be a feature of the toque of the future.

Pretty, too, was a toque in bright green chiffon-plait, adorned with autumnal fruits, and worn with a shaded green and brown veil. There are a great many brown and green felts worn with rather plain, straight brims, tilted up at the back and trimmed with a ruche of shaded taffeta round the crown, while on the bandeau at the back are large bows of colored velvet.

Green and yellow art shades are much in vogue among the autumn models. Whether they will continue popular or not is another matter. They are distinctly trying shades, but the cunning of the modern milliner seems able to make almost anything becoming.

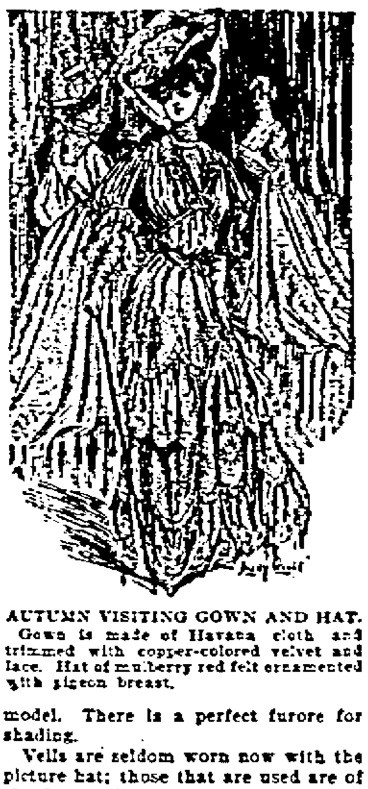
The ribbons used are delightfully soft, both as regards shade and substance. Bottle-green seems a daring color to wear on one's head, but I have seen an exquisite model of a Directoire hat in this shade, adorned with three enormous velvet roses, taking in many shades of bronze and green.

Toques composed of coque feathers and pheasant are still to be seen here and there, but they are mostly worn by traveling Americans, and I do not think will take a firm hold on the millinery world.

Ostrich plumes are immensely thick, of long fiber, very little curled and beautifully shaded. Marabout trimming is also being used on millinery; the shaded marabout is particularly effective.

Red is used, but not in the very bright shades, and mulberry tones seem to be most in vogue. There always seems to be a strong desire for subdued autumnal tints in headgear at this time of year. A pretty Breton sailor hat has a wreath of ripe and unripe blackberries and their own shaded foliage.

It is rumored that oriental embroideries will be used on velvet hats. Moire-antique and Terry velvet are favorite fabrics for the picture hat, several shades being introduced in one model. There is a perfect furore for shading.



AUTUMN VISITING GOWN AND HAT.
Gown is made of Havana cloth and trimmed with copper-colored velvet and lace. Hat of mulberry red felt ornamented with pigeon breast.

Veils are seldom worn now with the picture hat; those that are used are of the finest tulle.

A great deal of fur is to be used on the winter millinery, but it is too early to think of this just yet. As a matter of fact, fur on the head is nearly always too heavy to long remain popular.

We have by no means seen the last of the marabout-stole, for it has been revived in a more costly form. Shaded marabout on the hat and a shaded marabout stole to match are lovely, and these are too expensive to become vulgarized.

They say that fur ties will be very sumptuous this year. Those of sable, lined with ermine, or vice versa, will be the favorites.

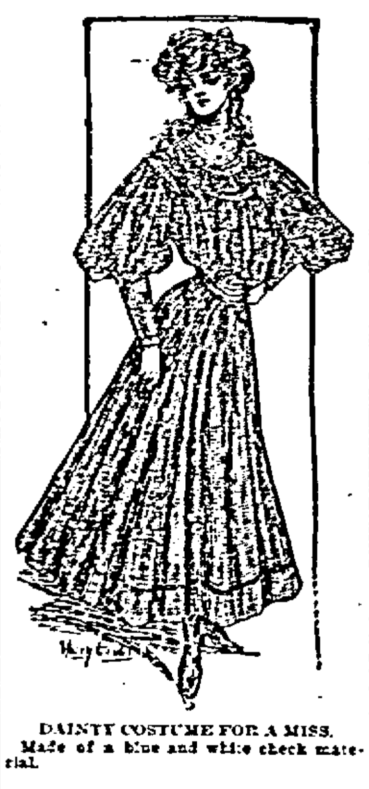
There will be a tremendous amount of fox worn, but it is early yet to talk about furs, though the wise woman who possesses good skins will begin now to think about having the same renovated and brought up to date.

ELLEN OSMONDE.

Fashion Gossip of Paris

PARIS.—I have arrived at the conclusion, after paying a most interesting visit to a well known Parisian atelier, that the modes of the Josephine era will be much in vogue for tea gowns, outdoor coats and operat wraps, and that wonderful embroideries will be a feature of the same.

Stiff brocades and velvets have been revived. A lovely pansy-colored velvet frock with a deep, pointed bodice was cut decollete, and draped with wonderful lace, the sleeves above the elbow being turned back with a deep cuff of the same lace. The skirt, althought of velvet, was arranged in a series of gathers, finished with an enormously thick ruche of velvet round the hem. The effect was really very good, though it sounds a trifle heavy.



DAINTY COSTUME FOR A MISS.
Made of a blue and white check material.

Debutantes are still wearing shaded chiffons and shaded taffetas, which charming evening frocks. A pretty model for a youthful bride was in brown shading into orange, the skirt arranged with a series of gathers alternating with tucks, and much befrilled and flounced round the feet. The quaint Josephine bodice was finished with a bolero of beautiful lace on which were appliqued golden-brown velvet leaves worked in gold thread. Gold trimmings are a feature of day as well as of evening frocks.

Despite all the new shades, some of the best firms are adhering to white—white for evening wear, white for day wear, and, above all, white for lingerie. Two or three years ago we saw a great deal of colored batiste in the wardrobes of the grandes dames, but now the best lingerie is of purest white, adorned with real valenciennes and a great deal of hand work. Corsets are of the daintiest description, composed of silk batiste, and voluminous cambric petticoats are to the fore. The latter in many cases take the place of silk underskirts, though the latter are worn with tailor-made gowns. Some of the plainer petticoats are trimmed with bright-colored silk braids, and braids of every kind may be included in the list of the season's trimmings.

Purple and mulberry shades compose some of the new toilettes de visite. These again are mostly of silk trimmed with velvet, and many princesse robes are being made through their popularity is by no means assured. Many "Empire" frocks of lace will be made with underdresses of satin, very often edged with fur. Very beautiful is the lace coat for evening wear, embroidered with panne and lined with chiffon. Edgings of sable and bands of colored velvet also form effective trimmings for the evening wrap.

Of course, the real novelty of the season is the paletot or redingote. This forms a useful wrap and is sometimes of the same stuff as the dress beneath, but the best samples are in silk and satin, though later on these will be replaced by velvet. Some are trimmed with marabout, some with fringes and embroideries. I have seen one really old-fashioned looking black silk paletot lacing up the front, with a quaint ruche down either side, and the collar and sleeves edged with black silk fringe.

These paletots show the short shoulder and a sleeve that is tight at the top. No doubt we shall get accustomed to it, but the paletot at the present moment is a somewhat unbecoming garment in spite of the beautiful fabrics in which it is made. It is a useful length for furs, and I have already seen some models in grey astrachan, also in Persian lamb, edged with ermine.

ANNETTE GIVRY.

JAP COMPANY FOR ARMY

It may not be generally known that the United States army of the future will include a command of Japanese soldiers, but this is a fact, claims the New York Herald. They will not come from the armies which are fighting in the far east, but will be enrolled from our Japanese citizens in the Sandwich islands. It is needless to say that a very large portion of the population of the islands, and especially of Honolulu, is composed of this nation. They are found among the bankers, merchants and professional men, and are included among the wealthiest residents of the city. One of the principal schools of Honolulu is attended exclusively by Japanese children, and here has been enrolled a command of cadets which is to be mustered into the United States militia as soon as its members are old enough. It is drilled by a former Japanese army officer, and although organized but a few years ago, this battalion has already attained a high standard of efficiency. It is frequently seen on parade in Honolulu and attracts much attention.

WISCONSIN STATE NEWS.

Awful Tragedy Near Rhinelander.

The dead body of Louis Donnerstad, aged 60 years, with the skull crushed and two bullet holes in it, has been brought to Rhinelander. Information as to his condition was sent by a daughter, who stated that her father had committed suicide. The daughter and Sadie Slack were put under arrest. Donnerstad did not approve of his son's attention to Miss Slack and is said to have driven her from his house with a butcher knife. He had served a term in Waupun prison, charged with killing a Soo line brakeman about 12 years ago. Indications are that the man was first shot and, not dying instantly, his head was beaten in with an ax.

Wants Law to Stop Arson.

Insurance Commissioner Host announced that he would recommend to the next legislature the enactment of more stringent anti-incendiary laws and a law creating a state fire marshal, with the object of lowering premium rates. "The legislature should enact effective laws, such as the fire marshal law, for the discovery and punishment of incendiarism," he says, "for fully one-third of the fires which occur are of incendiary origin. Many fires are kindled by over-insured parties as a method of stealing.

Whole School Is Poisoned.

Much alarm was caused at the Racine college grammar school because of the sudden illness of 180 students and ten teachers. It appears that at an evening meal chicken was served and it is believed the dish contained poison, as half an hour after the meal and while the students were in classroom nearly all of them were taken ill. Physicians were summoned, but none of the victims was in a serious condition.

Rose in Water and Air.

Mayor Rose of Milwaukee has proved his nerve by accepting an invitation to go to St. Louis in a submarine boat. The invitation also included another one to return by airship, but he said he wanted to see that first before he promised. The delegation to St. Louis for Milwaukee day is a large one and Mayor Rose is personally endeavoring to make the occasion memorable.

Athletes Shock Residents.

Costumes worn by the athletes of Lawrence university in their cross-country training are so scanty that a formal protest has been filed with the authorities of the institution by the residents of Appleton. The protest declares the costumes rival the full dress of the Iggorotes, and female members of their families have been greatly shocked.

Beloit Freshies Win Rush.

Two bushel baskets full of suspenders, neckties, hats, shredded shirts and granulated pants were gathered up in the Beloit park after the annual cane rush between the college sophomores and freshmen. The struggle was one of the most spectacular ever seen at the old school and was witnessed by a large crowd. The freshmen were declared winners.

The News Condensed.

John Nelson, of Dane, was instantly killed by the cars near Lodi.

St. Peter's Catholic congregation celebrated its fiftieth anniversary at Beaver Dam. Archbishop Messmer, of Milwaukee, took part.

The Wisconsin synod of the Presbyterian church held a three days' session in Janesville.

August Feldt was kicked by a horse and killed instantly at Brandon.

The supreme court rendered a decision that under Wisconsin laws the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks is not a benevolent organization; therefore its property is not exempt from taxation under provisions exempting benevolent associations.

Mrs. Alice Hume Hicks, wife of Col. John Hicks, editor and publisher of the Oshkosh Northwestern, died of cancer.

Elmer Mitchell, Kenosha manager for the American Merchants' Protective association, was arrested on a charge of extortion.

Dr. George H. Trever of Whitewater, for years pastor of the Methodist church of Milwaukee, has been elected to the professorship of exegetical theology in Gammon theological seminary, Atlanta, Ga.

A bull belonging to a farmer at Danby charged an Omaha freight train. The bull was thrown up a steep embankment. He rolled down again under the cars, derailing and demolishing six of them.

Congressman Cooper has gone to Washington on receipt of advices that there was some possibility of getting the naval training school located in Racine.

Otto Wiskow of Milwaukee died as a result of being shot twice by his employer, Fred W. Borchert, a paperhanger. The shooting is said to be the result of a quarrel.

On the plea that she wished to visit friends Miss Rose Therein of La Crosse, moving with her parents to Chicago, stopped off in Janesville and was married to F. W. Steem of Chicago.

A dress suit case full of rattlesnakes was found in a Northwestern passenger car at Janesville.

Former Mayor J. W. Groves of Madison, a leading dealer in musical instruments, is a bankrupt.

Benjamin Wild, who established the big Fond du Lac cracker plant, died at Fond du Lac of heart disease, aged 76 years.

Miss May Seelye, of Chicago, and W. W. Powell, managing editor of the La Crosse Morning Chronicle, were married.

Charles W. Roby, the prominent educator, died at the Dane county asylum for the chronic insane and was buried at Stoughton.

Complaint has been made by patrons of the state fair that they were forced to pay double prices for grand stand seats.

Fred Jordan, of Racine, while intoxicated, is said to have attacked his wife, wounding her on the arm and neck. In court Jordan denied the cutting and told about his domestic difficulties. He said his wife committed a crime in Europe and went to prison. He secured a divorce, but for the sake of the children remarried.

Peter Kelley, a Milwaukee road brakeman, was killed while switching at Ripon.

Lavalette Ellarson, aged 87, one of the earliest settlers of Waukesha county, died in Muskego. He came to Wisconsin in 1836.

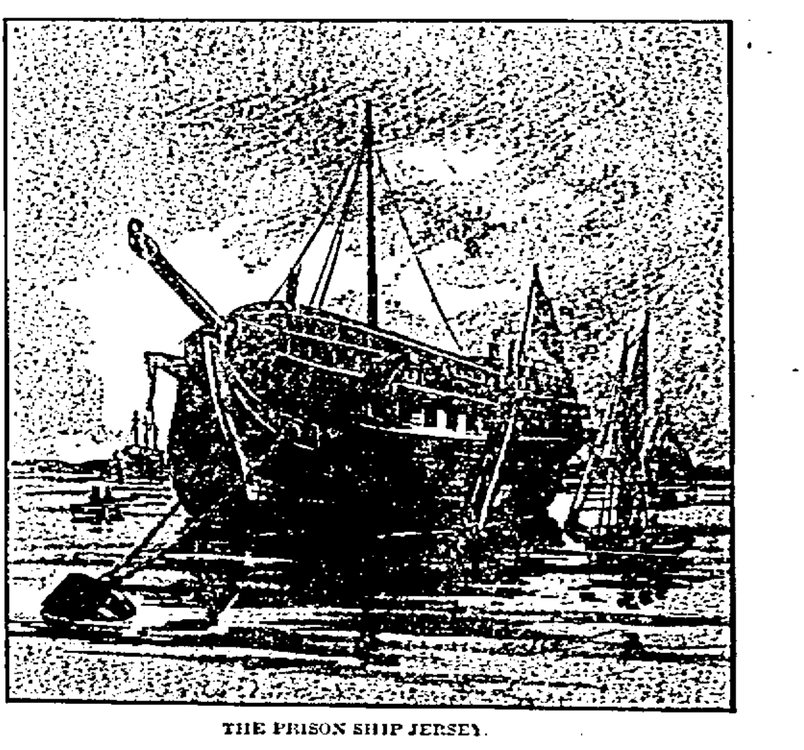
The Jersey Prison Ship of Revolutionary Days

This Old English Hulk Lies Imbedded in the Mud Beneath the New Connecticut.

A REMARKABLE historic discovery was made at the Brooklyn navy yard when the engineers were preparing the foundation for the great battleship, Connecticut. While driving spiles to support the new ship, the workmen located the sunken hulk of the old prison ship, "Jersey," of unhappy revolutionary memory.

After the struggle for American independence, this marine charnel house was abandoned where she lay in Wallabout bay (the present Brooklyn navy yard), and slowly settling to the bottom, beyond the sight of men, continued to sink deep in the mud until all trace of her was gone, even in the memory of the last generation.

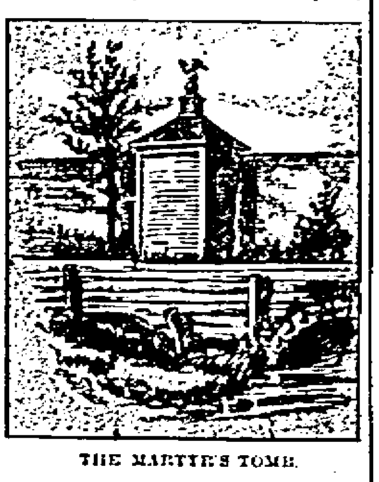
The local public had evinced interest from time to time in commemorating the patriotism of more than 11,000 prisoners whose sufferings were only ended in death, by gathering the bones of these unfortunates hastily buried ashore and giving them proper burial with such honorable obsequies as could be paid the unknown martyrs who sacrificed life and liberty rather than accept the terms offered by British captors—service under the English flag. Historical societies and the United States government had searched in vain for the remains of the Jersey, and it seems like a fulfillment of a prophecy that upon her wooden skeleton a steel fighter is building—a warship of the infant country they sought to crush.



THE PRISON SHIP JERSEY.

The surroundings of the old ship show changes as remarkable as the difference between the old British vessel and the new man-of-war, for the Wallabout basin has been filled completely since the government took the marsh land for a navy yard, until now fully 16 feet of solid earth cover the remains of the Jersey. Away from the sea she lies and buried like the breach between the two countries, she is a grim monument to the fact that the past is forgiven, though not forgotten; and now, though badly pierced by the spiles for the foundation of the new battleship Connecticut, her definite location crowns the movement toward raising a worthier memorial to the men who died on board.

The Whitby was the first prison ship to anchor in "Whallabocht bay." This was in October, 1776, but the following year brought two more. One of these was destroyed by fire, which burned most of the prisoners on board, and the charge was current that the victims set the fire in desperate deliberation, preferring death in that form to the cruelties they endured. The second ship was also destroyed by fire in February, 1779. The Good Hope, Prince of Wales, Scorpion and the Old Jersey took their places, thus forming a chain of floating charnel houses such as the world had never seen. The most notorious, of course, was the Old Jersey—the "Hell," as she was called. She was a 64-gun ship, which had been in an action with a French fleet and so badly injured as to be unfit for war service. She was dismantled of her guns, spars and rigging, and even her figure-head was removed to decorate a ship in active service. Thus, without ornament or motive power to remind one of life, this forbidding hulk, with her filthy exterior, fitly indicated her horrible mission when she was moored in April, 1778, as a prison for American naval prisoners.



THE MARTYR'S TOMB.

The following graphic description of the ship and reception to the unfortunates consigned to her is handed down to us by Capt. Dring, who delivered one lot of 130 prisoners captured by H. M. S. Bellisarius to David Sproat, commissary of prisoners: "We at length doubled this point and came in view of the Wallabout, where laid before us the black hulk of the Old Jersey, with her satellites, the three hospital ships, to which Sproat pointed in an exulting manner, and said: 'There, rebels, there is the cage for you!' As he spoke, my eyes turned to the hulk. A multitude of persons was moving on her upper deck. Some of them, seeing us approach, waved us away as if in warning. It was nearly sunset, and before we were alongside every man except the sentinels had disappeared. As we went up the gangplank the croaking voice of a wretched prisoner called to us from the iron-barred holes: 'It is a lamentable thing to see so many young men in full strength, in the flush of health about to enter this infernal abode. Death has no relish for such skeleton carcasses as we, but now he will feed fat on you rosy newcomers.'"

Light was not permitted at night, and the ship was so crowded that men could not move without stumbling over each other. Sleep was impossible amid the groans of the sick and the cries of those who went crazy, cursing their keepers. Often dying men fell over their sick companions, there to lay until morning came with the death patrol searching for those who had passed away in the night. "Turn out your dead" was the familiar greeting from the sunlight into the reeking atmosphere between decks. In obeying this order it was often necessary to waken some of the sleepers to ask if they were dead, so pitifully deceptive was their appearance.

This inhuman treatment was called to the attention of Gen. Washington, who addressed a protest and threat of retaliation to Lord Howe under date of January 13, 1777, and while it received no attention, it is to the credit of Washington and his men that they did not retaliate in kind.

For several years after the revolution the bones of those who died on board the prison ships were to be seen on the banks of the Wallabout, bleaching beneath the winter's storms and summer's sun. A number of appeals to remedy this neglect were made to congress, but no formal action ensued until the citizens of Brooklyn in 1792 resolved that they should be removed to the graveyard of the Reformed Dutch church and a monument erected over them. This plan was altered and the Tammany society of New York made sepulcher of all the remains that could be collected—filling 13 hogsheads, and interred them in a vault close to the navy yard wall in Brooklyn, May 26, 1808. The burial was witnessed by over 30,000 persons, and was a matter of civic importance.

In 1855 an influential meeting of citizens resolved "that the time had arrived when the cities of New York and Brooklyn cannot, without criminality, longer delay the necessary efforts for rearing the monument to the martyrs of the prison ships," and an organization was formed called the Martyrs' Monument Association of the United States. They set to active work, selected a fitting site on the summit of Fort Greene and agitated the subject of funds. Enough was secured by state and private contributions to buy the property, remove the remains to Fort Greene on June 17, 1873, and then wait for more help, which has come through the concerted action of the Monument association, Daughters of the American Revolution, private subscriptions and the appropriations voted by the state and city of New York and congress. Of this the government has given $100,000; New York state, $25,000; city of New York, $50,000, and the private successful subscription, $25,000, making in all $200,000 which will be devoted to the erection of such a monument that our children's children will not need to ask: "What mean ye by these stones?"

To the personal efforts of Mrs. S. V. White, of Brooklyn, and her husband, the Hon. S. V. White, much credit is given for the satisfactory conditions of the finances.

NICHOLAS J. QUIRK

All There.

"I dreamp las' night dat Satan flewed away with me, en tuck me ter whar he live at."

"My, my!"

"But it all looked mighty familiar; en he say: 'Walk right in: You is in de house er yo' friends!'"—Atlanta Constitution.

FARMERS' MONTH AT WORLD'S FAIR

Biggest Department of the Great Exposition Ready For the Inspection of the Army of Men Who Made Its Creation Possible.

Now that crops have been or are being laid by, the farmer prepares for his trip to the World's Fair, a treat that has long been promised him and for which he has patiently waited. No exposition has offered so many inducements for the farmer's presence as this one at St. Louis, nor has any previous exposition given the prominence and space to the subject of agriculture.

August and September are ostensibly the farmer's months at the Exposition, for it is at this season that the agriculture exhibits are the freshest and best. Products of the new crops are pouring into the booths from every state in the Union, and additions are constantly being made to the gorgeous display.

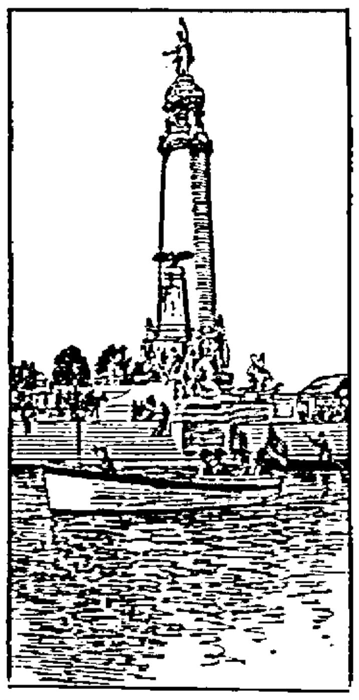
Headquarters for visiting farmers may be found in every state section of the great Agriculture Palace, but for their special convenience there has just been completed a Grange House, situated in the south end of the building. It is equipped with a reception room, ladies' retiring rooms and check rooms, where parcels may be left free of charge. Here will be kept a list of moderate priced rooms to aid visiting farmers and their families in procuring accommodations.

The largest building on the grounds is the Palace of Agriculture, covering twenty acres, while the Palace of Horticulture near by covers about a third as much space. These two immense structures are filled with exhibits of the farm, garden and orchard of the most extensive and elaborate character, every state in the Union and most of the principal countries of the world being represented.

Agriculture is given more prominence than any other department at the Exposition, the paramount importance of this great industry having been fully appreciated from the very beginning of the World's Fair movement.

About seventy acres of ground are covered by the agriculture and horticulture department at the Fair, large outdoor spaces being devoted to this industry. Outside there are growing crops, trees and flowers, an instructive six acre farm maintained by the United States Government Plant Industry, and gardens in all parts of the grounds.

There are more exhibits in the Agriculture building than in any other section of the Exposition. This building is considered by many people the most interesting part of the World's Fair. The exhibits in the palaces of Agriculture and Horticulture constitute a display vast enough and instructive enough to occupy the attention of visitors for many days. Nothing to compare with them was ever attempted before. They are the climax of several decades of educational work which is placing farming on a high plane and is making scientific agriculture a pleasing reality.



LOUISIANA PURCHASE MONUMENT, WORLD'S FAIR

The conspicuous role played by agriculture at the World's Fair should bring untold benefits and wealth to the farming community of the world and impress all farmers with the importance and dignity of their calling.

Passing through these colossal buildings, studying the attractive exhibits and fascinated with the bewildering encyclopedia of rural life which is spread out before his eyes, the World's Fair visitor is impressed with the important part the farmer plays in the great world of industry, and every farmer who views these interesting exhibits is given a new pride in his vocation if filled with inspiration and impressed with new ideas in harmony with the progressive strides that farming has been making for the past few years. The visit will give an insight into up to date farming on the most approved plan and will bring new hopes and blessings to the farm.

How properly to rotate crops, how to get the best results from fertilizing and irrigation, how to protect crops and fruit from the ravages of insects—all these and many more things of vital interest to farmers and fruit growers are taught at the World's Fair.

Heine's Sense of Humor.

Heine's sense of humor did not leave him until the last. A few days before his death Hector Berlioz called on him just as a tiresome German professor was leaving after worrying him with his uninteresting conversation. "I am afraid you will find me very stupid, my dear fellow," he said. "The fact is I have just been exchanging thoughts with Dr. ——."

On one occasion when the doctor was examining his chest he asked him, "Can you whistle?" He replied, "Alas, no; not even the pieces of M. Scribe."

USE OF PERSONAL PRONOUN

Why the Uncultivated Appear Always to Be Talking of Self.

All the uncultivated appear almost always to be talking about themselves, but it is easy for a superficial observer to exaggerate the extent to which this is the case. For instance, if you discuss with a cultivated man a question of morals or the wisdom or rectitude of any particular line of conduct, he will tell you what he thinks right or what he thinks wrong or what strikes him as wise or foolish, with very little use of the personal pronoun. He can see the situation from the outside. But if you discuss it with an uneducated man he is incapable of this detached attitude of mind. The uneducated man can only picture the circumstances to himself by picturing himself in the midst of them. What he thinks right and wise is, no doubt, often a great deal better and wiser than what he would actually have done. "Such and such a thing was wrong; I should not have done it," he says, or: "Such and such was foolish. Now, had it been me, I should have done so and so." To the sophisticated listener he gives an impression of appalling self righteousness and even perhaps of hypocrisy, but the impression is a mistaken one. He argues in the vocative case, because it is the one in which he can most easily express himself.

Some people, it must be admitted, attract confidences from those who have no weakness for making them. We are not alluding to those persons who by a method of deft cross questioning manage to abstract information with which they have no business. Such information is not confided by its original owner, but stolen from him, or at least wormed out of him. The people we mean have that in their face and bearing which makes all the world at home with them. Whoever meets them may know that they are incapable of giving a snub or a rebuff to any one who claims their sympathy, be he never so silly. They go about the world unarmed and unafraid and, to give human nature its due, unhurt. Unconsciously, it is they who make the first confidence, telling those who see them, even for the first time, that they are sympathetic and detached, and as shrewd as they are harmless.—London Spectator.

Strange Fate of an English Earl.

"I came across a bit of treasure the other day," writes a Washington author who is down on Cape Cod. "It is the log book of the schooner Hera, which sailed from Boston on a day in the seventies. She sailed with a new first mate on board.

"He seemed an ambitious man, and he understood navigation. The captain suspected him of a desire to be master of a vessel himself some day, but there was little about him to suggest that he was anything but a sailor. The third day out he was caught by the down haul of the mizzen and went overboard. His body was never recovered. When the Hera came back from her voyage she was met by two Englishmen. They had crossed the water posthaste to find that first mate. Somebody had died in England, and—well, the man who was lost off that Yankee schooner was the Earl of Aberdeen."—Washington Post.

Bore on Too Heavily.

"This won't go for only one stamp," said the village postmaster to old Uncle Kiah as the latter handed him a bulky and much sealed missive.

"Whut for? What's de maddah wid dat?"

"Too heavy," replied the postmaster, balancing it on his hand.

"Umph! I tole dat boy so when he was a-writin' of it. I tole him he was writin' too heaby a han', but he kep' on a-bearin' down an' a-bearin' down on de pen, lahk a load o' hay. I'll take it back, sah, an' mek him write wid a pencil. I ain't gwine spen' no mo' 2 centses jes' for his pigheadedness."

An Odd Record.

The late Miss Julia Moore, Sir John Moore's niece, like many very old people, was extremely proud of her age and lost no opportunity of showing it. When she was asked by a friend if she was going to see the coronation of King Edward VII, she answered: "No. I have been out of London for the last three coronations, and I don't care to alter my record." What an exultation one must feel at being able to say a thing like that!

Strength.

"Some scientist has declared that there is as much strength in three eggs as there is in a pound of beefsteak," said the observer.

"Well," replied the actor, "I met an egg once that would have eliminated the other two eggs from that proposition."—Exchange.

Praying For the Sister.

Mrs. Bitter—I just hate that woman. I hope she'll lose all her money, get some disfiguring illness, be run down by a train— Rev. Goodhart—Sister, sister! We are told to pray for our enemies. Mrs. Bitter—Well, I'm praying for all those things for her.—Philadelphia Press.

Not the Landlord's Fault.

A traveling man found a hair in his order of honey at a Muscotah hotel and complained to the landlord about it. "I can't help it," the landlord replied. "I bought it for combed honey."—Kansas City Star.

A Surgical Dilemma.

"Did Jones have appendicitis?"

"The doctors disagreed. Some thought he had money and some thought he hadn't."—Puck.

My spark may grow greater by kindling my brother's taper.—Jeremy Taylor.

A Deduction.

"He declares his wife made him all that he is."

"Quite likely. And I should judge that she didn't waste more than half an hour on the job."—Harper's Bazar.

It is not you who possess riches, but your riches which possess you.—Bion.

It is a sign you are growing old when you read the obituary before the marriage notices.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

FALL OPENING SALE

AT

H. M. BUCK'S Clothing House

This is the Greatest Sale ever put before the people of Rhinelander. Come and supply your wants and save about half on your purchases All goods go at deep cut prices.

Below are a few of the low prices.

Men's $10 Suits go at	$5.50	Men's $3.50 Kersey Pants go at	1.75
Men's $16 Suits go at	9.50	Best Muleskin Mitts go at	.20
Boy's $4.50 Suits go at	2.75	25c and 35c Necties go at	.15
Boy's $2.75 Suits go at	1.75	50c, 75c and $1 Neglige shirts	.35
Boy's $6.00 Suits go at	3.75	Men's $1.50 and $2.00 Work Shoes go at	1.00
Men's Striped Overalls go at	.33	Men's $1.75 Underwear Guaranteed All-Wool go at	1.00
Men's All-Wool Socks go at	.19	Men's $5.00 Sweaters go at	3.50
All our Men's $5 and $6 shoes	3.50	Men's $1.75 Sweaters go at	.95
Men's All Wool Brown Mackinaws go at	2.00		
Men's Wool Flannel Shirts go at	1.00		

This sale continues until Saturday, October 8, so come early.

H. M. BUCK

16 W. Davenport St., RHINELANDER, WIS.

INCLINED to be CONSTIPATED

An inclination to be constipated is a common symptom of the American people. There is no question but that this is due in a great measure to indigestion, and that indigestion comes from indiscretion of diet. Let foods be daily eaten like

DR. PRICE'S WHEAT FLAKE CELERY FOOD

and there would be no constipation—no sour stomach—no formation of gas—as it is made from the whole wheat-berry—baked at a high temperature—all indigestible matter removed.

Palatable—Nutritious—Easy of Digestion and Ready to Eat

My signature on every package. Dr. V. C. Price

Dr. Price, the creator of Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder and Delicious Flavoring Extracts.

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Prepared by PRICE CEREAL FOOD COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

For Sale by SPAFFORD & COLE

Up-to-date Job Printing at this office

BIG JO FLOUR

25 pound sacks, 50 pound sacks and 100 pound sacks.

There is no better flour made in the country than BIG JO. A trial will convince you of its worth.

WE ALSO HANDLE THE

General Sheridan Uncolored Jaan Tea and Flint's Pex Coffee, also Fresh Vegetables and Fruit.

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THE MILWAUKEE COUNTY HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES

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Offers a superior course of training in nursing to bright ambitious women between the ages of 23 and 35 years, who desire to enter the profession of nursing. Monthly cash allowance, including free board and tuition. For announcements, etc., address, Secretary, Milwaukee County Hospital Training School for Nurses, Wauwatosa, Wis.

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Prices from $22 to $25, strictly hand made.

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TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

Leave Rhinelander Postoffice 2:30 p. m
Leave Robbins 7:30 a. m.

JOHN TOMTSHAK, Prop.

C. & N.-W. R'y Time Tables

SOUTH BOUND DEPART.

No. 14—3:25 a. m.——Daily, except Sunday
No. 2—10:49 a. m.——Daily, except Sunday
No. 6—11:22 p. m.——Daily
No. 20—4:15 p. m.——Sunday only
No. 52—4:45 p. m.——way freight, D. ex. Sun

NORTH BOUND ARRIVE.

No. 5—11:22 p. m.——Daily, except Sunday
No. 17—1:32 p. m.——Daily, except Sunday
No. 11—2:59 a. m.——Daily
No. 21—2:50 p. m.——Sunday only
No. 53—9:05 a. m.——way freight, D. ex. Sun

June 28, 1903. W. C. RINER, Agent.